

THE ATHENÆUM

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The many admirers of the late Gerald Massey in all parts of the English-speaking world will learn with regret that his widow and daughters have been left unprotected for the deceased poet, whose fame as a singer of democracy was made half a century ago, devoted his energies throughout his life to causes and researches in which he could gain little or no honour. His massive work on the "Secret Drama of Shakespeare's Sonnets" is typical of his thoroughness and of his disregard of pecuniary rewards. But these qualities are peculiarly apparent in his six learned and deeply thoughtful volumes on Egyptology, which practically absorbed the last thirty years of his life, and of which the cost of printing exhausted his scanty means. Even those who did not accept his conclusions have paid tribute to the fine literary quality of all his writings; while others have found in him a guide and stimulator of exceptional acumen and power. As a mere lecturer he made friends and disciples wherever he went; and thousands who never saw him in the flesh found in his poetry joy and inspiration. Future generations will judge whether all this toil was warranted, but Massey himself felt that the writing and seeing in print his last volumes, "Ancient Egypt the Light of the World," had made his life worth living. He has left a widow between 70 and 80 years of age, four daughters, two of whom are virtually invalids.

The late Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman very generously donated 200l. from the Royal Bounty Fund, and friends of the family have felt that this sum might form the nucleus of a fund which would yield a small income. This Appeal is addressed to all those who have received pleasure from his Poetry, or help in any way from his other Writings or Lectures, and those who have realized his single-minded zeal for ideas.

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BRITISH MUSEUM (NATURAL HISTORY).

Applications (by letter only) are invited for the post of KEEPER OF THE DEPARTMENT OF ZOOLOGY. Salary 800l. per annum. Applications (accompanied by Testimonials) should be addressed to THE PRINCIPAL TRUSTEES, British Museum, London, W.C., and be received not later than THURSDAY, July 16.

E. MAUDE THOMPSON, Director.
British Museum, June 15, 1908.

UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH.

LECTURESHIP IN ECONOMIC HISTORY.

THE UNIVERSITY COURT of the UNIVERSITY of EDINBURGH will, on MONDAY, July 13 next, or some subsequent day, proceed to the appointment of a LECTURER on ECONOMIC HISTORY. The Lecturer will be required to deliver in each year a full ordinary Graduation Course, and also, after the first year, a full Honours Graduation Course. Salary 200l. per annum. Tenure five years, which may be renewed.

Each Applicant should lodge with the undersigned, not later than TUESDAY, June 23, 1908, twenty copies of his Application, and twenty copies of any Testimonials he may desire to present. One copy of the Application should be signed.

M. C. TAYLOR, Secretary.
University of Edinburgh, June 8, 1908.

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.

The CURATORS of the TAYLOR INSTITUTION will proceed, in the course of JULY, to the ELECTION of an ADDITIONAL LECTURER in GERMAN for MICHAELMAS TERM, 1908. He will be required to take Classes for not less than Nine Hours a Week, and to conform to the regulations relating to the Taylorian Lecturers Statute, Univ. Oxon., ed. 1807, pp. 400-1. Stipend, inclusive of any Fees, 150l. The appointment in the first instance will be for Three Years. Preference will be given to a well-trained young German who has had experience as a Teacher and Lecturer in this Country.

Applications, stating age and qualifications, accompanied by Testimonials, should be addressed to THE CURATORS, Taylor Institution, Oxford, on or before FRIDAY, July 16.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF BOLTON.

EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

MUNICIPAL DAY TRAINING COLLEGE FOR WOMEN.

WANTED, in SEPTEMBER (1) RESIDENT LECTURER (Woman) in HISTORY and MODERN LANGUAGES, Commencing Salary 115l. per annum, rising by annual increments of 5l. to 140l.

(2) RESIDENT ASSISTANT MISTRESS OF METHOD, with special qualifications in Kindergarten, at a commencing Salary of 80l. per annum, rising by annual increments of 5l. to 110l.

Candidates for both appointments must have a University qualification (or its equivalent). Previous experience in a Training College will be an additional qualification. An Application Form will be sent on receipt of stamped addressed envelope. The last day for receiving applications, which must be sent to the undersigned, is JULY 16, 1908.

FREDC. WILKINSON, Director of Education.
Education Offices, Nelson Square, Bolton.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

THE SENATE invite applications for the post of UNIVERSITY

READER in GREEK, whose work will be carried on at BEDFORD COLLEGE for WOMEN. The appointment will be, in the first

instance, for a term of Three Years as from SEPTEMBER, 1908, and the minimum Stipend 300l. per annum. The Reader will be expected

to reside in or near London. Twenty-five copies of Applications, and of not more than three Testimonials, must reach the ACADEMIC

REGISTRAR (from whom further particulars may be obtained) not later than the first post on SATURDAY, June 27.

ARTHUR W. RÜCKER, Principal.
University of London, South Kensington.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

The SENATE is about to appoint a SECRETARY to the REGISTRAR to the COUNCIL for EXTERNAL STUDENTS, who will be

expected to make himself conversant with the business of the Department, so as to be able to take its details upon himself in case of any

absence of the External Registrar. Applicants must be Graduates of the University of London. The Salary will be 300l. a year, and the

whole time of the Secretary appointed must be at the disposal of the University. Vacations not less than five weeks in the year.

Applications, addressed to the Principal (from whom further particulars may be obtained), must reach the University not later than

MONDAY, June 23.

ARTHUR W. RÜCKER, Principal.
University of London, South Kensington, S.W.
June 17, 1908.

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Applications for the appointment, accompanied by recent Testimonials, must be made to the Secretary before JUNE 24 NEXT.

J. WALTER WILSON, Secretary.
6, Princess Square, Plymouth.
May 25, 1908.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, BRISTOL.

The COUNCIL invites application for the post of ASSISTANT LECTURER in MODERN HISTORY.
Applications, with six type-written copies of three recent Testimonials, should reach the undersigned on or before JUNE 30.
Full particulars may be obtained on application.
JAMES RAFTER, Registrar.

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COUNTY OF LONDON.

The LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL invites applications for the post of ASSISTANT MASTER, specially qualified to teach Latin, at the BROCKLEY SECONDARY SCHOOL for BOYS.
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Applications should be made on Form T.S. 56, to be obtained, together with particulars of the appointment, from the Clerk of the London County Council, Education Office, Victoria Embankment, W.C., to whom applications must be returned not later than 11 a.m. on JULY 6, 1908, accompanied by copies of three Testimonials of recent date.

All communications on the subject must be endorsed "Assistant Master—Secondary School," and a stamped addressed envelope must be enclosed.
Canvassing, either directly or indirectly, will be held to be a disqualification for employment.

G. L. GOMME, Clerk of the London County Council.
Education Office, Victoria Embankment, W.C.
June 17, 1908.

HANLEY EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

MUNICIPAL SECONDARY SCHOOL.

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Education Office, Town Hall, Hanley.

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The COMMITTEE invite applications for the posts of TEACHERS of EVENING CLASSES in ENGLISH, FRENCH, and MATHEMATICS. Salaries, 50l. to 60l. per week.
Applications, on the Printed Forms to be obtained from the undersigned, must reach the Technical College, East Ham, E., on or before JUNE 30.
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COUNTY BOROUGH OF BOLTON.

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Education Office, Nelson Square, Bolton.

KENT EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

BECKENHAM HIGHER EDUCATION SUB-COMMITTEE.

SCHOOL OF FINE AND APPLIED ART, BECKENHAM.

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By Order of the Committee.
FRAS. W. CROOK, Secretary.

Caxton House, Westminster, June 16, 1908.

SCHOLASTIC (SEPTEMBER) VACANCIES.

(a) Classics and English, 1801-1701. (b) Mathematics, 1801-2001. (c) Chemistry, 1801, resident. (d) English subjects, 1801, resident; Graduate wanted. Further particulars of these and of other Vacancies, Senior and Junior, from BIVIER & CO., Scholastic Agents, 122, Regent Street, W. (Est. 1826).

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LITERATURE

English Society in the Eleventh Century.
By Paul Vinogradoff. (Oxford, Clarendon Press.)

THIS work, the third important monograph published by Prof. Vinogradoff on the legal and economic aspects of English mediæval society, is, we are told, the long-expected companion to 'Villainage in England,' which was issued in 1892. In 'English Society in the Eleventh Century' the accomplished author carries out his promise to follow his investigations into an earlier and more obscure period. The time thus marked out is roughly the eleventh century, so that the origin of many of the problems here discussed will perhaps demand at some future time a looking back into an earlier and still darker period than the century which is illuminated brilliantly, yet fitfully, by the remarkable collection of material embodied in the Domesday Book.

In substance Prof. Vinogradoff's present work amounts to a new study of the great Norman survey. The author often looks further backward, and almost as often appeals to the evidence of the twelfth and thirteenth or later centuries. Everywhere he shows a wonderful command over the various eleventh-century sources. We have constant occasion to admire his capacity for illustrating from continental analogies the problems that arise, and we are impressed with his easy grasp of the mass of modern scholarly literature on the subject; yet Domesday is always the centre of the picture, and it is on special students of the Domesday survey that Prof. Vinogradoff's investigations will make their deepest impression. To the solution of the highly technical problems suggested by the survey

Prof. Vinogradoff brings not only great learning, but also an intellect which is as acute in apprehending detached points as it is constructive in building up the mass of small details into a great syncretical reconstruction of the society of the Norman period. It is, in fact, this breadth of view and interest in wide issues that raise Prof. Vinogradoff far above the scholars to whom the solving of the individual puzzle in Domesday is almost an end in itself. Even more than Maitland, whose reconstructive efforts were not always so happy as his destructive criticisms, the Professor keeps in sight the great ends of historical studies. He wishes, in his own words, "to get at the realities indicated by the dry abstracts of the survey." He is the slave of no system, and the adherent of no school. If on some problems of origins he may be regarded as a "Germanist," he is the most broadminded and sane of his school. He is ever anxious to see the good in the most one-sided of rival theories. He is never more characteristically employed than when he is pointing out that there is much truth in two opposite views, and that there is no short abstract cut to the apprehension of concrete truth. He need have no fear in the expression of his modest hope that this book "may yet be found a not superfluous contribution to the study of its subject." On the contrary, it will put the investigation of the social and legal history of the early Norman period on a solid and broader basis than it has ever been before.

The sub-title, 'Essays in English Mediæval History,' is, though vague, perhaps a more exact description of Prof. Vinogradoff's rather miscellaneous collection of materials than 'English Society in the Eleventh Century.' "Social history" is to Dr. Vinogradoff what it is to Lamprecht and his school, a highly technical, specialized, and somewhat abstract study. There is no attempt to draw "pictures" of "manners and customs." When the main interest is not juridical, it is preponderatingly economic. We are told mainly how our ancestors lived in relation to their lords, and how they managed to subsist.

A high level of abstract science is maintained; and in scope and language the volume is for specialists, and fully intelligible to them alone. Perhaps this may excuse the difficulty which even the scholar may feel in apprehending the precise plan of the "two essays" into which the volume is divided. Roughly, the first essay, called 'Government and Society,' deals with the political and social aspects of things; while the second essay, 'Land and People,' is more strictly economic and juridical. But we note a good deal of overlapping, and a certain amount of repetition. Moreover, as Dr. Vinogradoff tells us in his Preface, one big element of the subject—the rise of English town life—is deliberately omitted, and from the purely "social" point of view the ecclesiastical

aspect of things is rather subordinated to the lay element. All through it is the book of a lawyer, but a lawyer cognizant of the broader issues of his science and eminently capable of dealing with them. He describes not so much institutions merely in themselves as institutions at work, machinery in its action on social life—the physiology, not the anatomy, of his subject.

A few criticisms of detail cannot be omitted, especially as the cardinal limitation of a most scholarly and in all ways remarkable book is some lack of pains in finishing off the details, and even in seeing the work through the press. Prof. Vinogradoff is the last man to be called careless. One can demonstrate his zeal for working out detail and appetite for solid hard work by pointing to the prodigious labour expended in tabulating such a small element in the book as the elaborate appendixes which strive to indicate from the Middlesex entries in Domesday Book the correspondences between detailed holdings with geld, plough-land, and aggregate plough-teams respectively, as well as the correspondence between teams in demesne and land in demesne, also between villains' teams and villains' detailed holdings. Not less painstaking are the equally heroic attempts to tabulate the relations of socman and villain households in Derbyshire and Essex, and the even more lengthy and elaborate tables of Lincolnshire Domesday statistics. We emphasize these things to qualify our complaint that parts of the book read as if the author had not carried his proof-corrections to the final stage, while other slips suggest an indifference to aspects of accuracy that is strange indeed in a man so learned and wise. Prof. Vinogradoff writes English, when he will, better than most Englishmen, and yet he has passed such phrases as "calling up" the militia, or the use of a term like "natural husbandry" in a sense that is intelligible only to those who know what German scholars mean by *Naturalwirtschaft*. Then there are such inelegances as the constant use of "provincial" where *local* is meant. He has not corrected such misprints as "laymen-judges" for *lawmen* (p. 118), "Feuants in socage" (p. 124) for *socage*, "Skone" (p. 478) for the Swedish district Skåne, or such blemishes in printing as the dropped line on p. 103.

To turn to other small complaints, we may wonder on pp. 25 and 38 at Prof. Vinogradoff's apparently simple faith in the numerical statements of mediæval chroniclers and in mediæval statistics. Sometimes he gives summaries at the ends of his chapters, and sometimes he does not. Sometimes those summaries really are summaries, then again they bring in points hardly dealt with in the chapter at all. We have the same texts quoted on pp. 24 and 26, and in both the reference is to the MS. Close Roll, regardless of the fact that it can be read in good print in the recently published

Close Rolls of Henry III. There is a similar repetition on pp. 64 and 409 of a famous passage in Domesday; but these are so far apart that it may perhaps be excused. On pp. 287, 400, and 579 are references to the same book; but it is never twice described in the same terms, and only once with rigorous precision. The highly modern 'Calendar of Feudal Aids' is quaintly spoken of as emanating from the Record Commission.

The merit of Prof. Vinogradoff's study is that his aim is ever general, and not local; yet so many antiquaries are interested in their own part of the Domesday survey that they have good reason to regret his apparent indifference to the local and topographical side of things. The forms of names seem to him of no particular account, and he sets down, without care or principle, the Domesday and the modern variants of place-names, just as they happen to flow from his pen. In one place the ancient and modern forms occur within a sentence or two of each other. "Persore" and Pershore, Biggleswade and "Bicheleswade," occur indifferently; Northolt is always "Northalt," though other Middlesex manors appear in their modern shapes. We have "Betminster" for Bedminster, "Langdendale" for Longdendale, and many analogous forms. With regard to the latter valley, the measurements given in the survey show that its breadth stood to its length as does four to seven, so that it can hardly be described as a "long narrow dale," though the physical facts are here on Prof. Vinogradoff's side. Concerning Derbyshire as a land of dales, we are told there is "no space to expand in"—a view certainly not true of the southern plain, nor even of the limestone plateaux between Buxton and Ashbourne. Sometimes Prof. Vinogradoff makes in his text slips which can be corrected from his notes; as, for example, the erroneous "Holt in Essex" of p. 329, rightly spoken of as "Holt, Norfolk," at the bottom of the same page. At other times text, note, and index share a community of error, as, for instance, in the calling of Fareham in Hampshire by the name of Farnham (p. 179). With great carelessness, on p. 366 the "manor of Roelent" is described as a "wild region included in Shropshire," though here again the note shows that Cheshire is the county meant. The Index, better here than the text, knows nothing of "Roelent," but records it by its natural name of Rhuddlan. Yet the text goes on to speak of "Earl Hugh of Shrewsbury" as lord of "Roelent," though the Earl of Chester, Hugh of Avranches, is meant; and within a few lines we meet "one freeman" when Domesday mentions "unus francigena," not quite the same thing. "False coinage," by the way, on p. 110, in reference to the customs of Chester, seems to be a slip for "false measure." But material errors, as opposed to formal errors, are fortunately infrequent, and the numerous texts in

the notes are, except for trivialities, carefully transcribed, though on p. 137, note 2, what is given is not so much a quotation, as it appears, as a legitimate summary of the Domesday text. Unluckily, however, personal names, on the rare occasions when they occur, are as often maltreated as the place-names. "Walter de S. Waleric" and "William de Ow" are forms which would have been severely denounced had they been perpetrated by some local antiquary. The Index sins both in omission and commission, much after the fashion of the text. Few personal names are indexed at all; local names are included or excluded capriciously; and there are more false references than there should be.

Even on material points there is an occasional touch of hesitation or haste. Thus on p. 151 Prof. Vinogradoff says he finds "clear indications of a hide of 48 acres in Wiltshire." Our attempt to deduce this inference from the quotation cited to prove it has led us to the conviction that it could be used equally well to prove that the Wiltshire hide had 40 acres, as was the case, according to Prof. Vinogradoff, with the Dorset hide. Indeed, when he wrote his book on the manor, Dr. Vinogradoff held that the Wiltshire hide was one of 40 acres, and here in his brief sentence on the subject he makes no attempt to rebut the evidence accepted as satisfactory in his former work. He is more convincing when, in treating the problem of the number of virgates in the Sussex hide, he characteristically combines the views held by two scholars by admitting that both may be right.

Here we have strayed from what seems to us wrong in the book to work on sound lines. To go on praising the Professor for the points wherein he has advanced knowledge would soon drive us beyond any reasonable limits of space. If we have dwelt at length on slips, it has been done in no pedantic or carping spirit, and with every wish to bear emphatic testimony to the distinguished character of Prof. Vinogradoff's work. He is one of our few first-rate medievalists, and we are proud that he has settled in the land whose speech he has long chosen as the chief medium for giving his doctrines to the world. But our zeal for his good fame makes us regret that a book so excellent in substance should have appeared without being subjected to the necessary amount of revision. Fortunately, it can easily receive this when it reaches its second edition.

Home Life in Germany. By Mrs. Alfred Sidgwick. (Methuen & Co.)

"WHEN I read of a country unknown or only slightly known," says Mrs. Sidgwick, "I like to be told all the insignificant trifles that make the common round of life." There are many who sympathize with the sentiment, and who think that the Englishwoman whose travels in Scotland furnished the single reflection that the inhabitants ate their pudding out of

soup-plates made an observation worth recording. Of course the trifles that make up the common round of life are really anything but insignificant, and if you collect a sufficient number of them they will indicate the character of a nation more vividly to most people than a description of its political institutions and larger undertakings. This is what the author of the present volume has set herself to do, and she has done it uncommonly well. Her qualifications are clearly of the best. Her experience of Germany has extended over many years, and has not been confined either to one class of society or one district; she is a quick observer, has a fund of common sense, and writes brightly and entertainingly. Herself of German parentage and English upbringing, she is sympathetically disposed to both countries, and seldom takes an unduly jaundiced or roseate view of their special characteristics. Being a woman, too, she notices numberless small things that are apt to escape male observation, and readers may gain from her pages much instruction upon various points of social custom and domestic economy.

As a matter of fact, it is in such small social and economic conventions that the average German is mainly to be distinguished from the average Englishman; otherwise the two are close akin, and the idea of an inevitable hostility between the nations is as mistaken as it is mischievous. It is pleasant in this connexion to read Mrs. Sidgwick's sensible remarks upon Anglophobia in Germany, and learn that we need not shiver at the phantom of a ruthless and dreadfully efficient Vetter Michel wholly bent upon self-aggrandizement, and forgetful of his former homely and happy dreamings. "It is absurd," she says,

"to deny the existence of Anglophobia in Germany, because you can hardly travel there without coming across isolated instances of it. But these isolated instances will stand out against a crowded background of people from whom you have received the utmost kindness and friendship; and of other people with whom your relations have been fleeting, but who have been invariably civil."

Elsewhere she rightly insists that Germany, in spite of its material advancement and progress in practical affairs, retains most of the old lovable qualities that we associate with

"the dear country of quaint fancies, of music and of poetry. That Germany has vanished, the wiseacres say; the dreamy, unworldly German is no more with us; it is sheer sentimental folly to believe in him and to waste your time looking for him. But how if you know him everywhere, in the music and poetry that he could not have given us if they had not burned within him, and in the men and women who have accompanied you as friends throughout life—how if you still find him whenever you go to Germany?"

The Germans themselves frequently cherish an idea that, as we find it here expressed by one of their matrons, "the English are extremely conventional, and follow each other as sheep do; but the

German does what pleases him, without asking first whether his neighbour does likewise." Mrs. Sidgwick, however, will not allow that this assertion is justified, and cites some amusing examples of the formalities which must on no account be neglected or infringed by the reputable citizen. Probably there is, apart from the show and ceremony inevitably associated with *Militarismus*, about as much ritual in the one country as in the other, but in a certain sense the Germans do strike us as being less conventional than ourselves: they do not, we think, make so many conscious concessions to the fetish of "high society," nor pay so much respect to fashions of which in their hearts they disapprove. They are not so frantically eager to go on mounting year after year the social ladder, but rather accept contentedly the station in which they find themselves, without striving to compete with those above them. No doubt the habit of submission to a Government which regulates most things with great precision favours this amiable characteristic.

Few will dispute the generalization regarding the Germans that the State supervises their doings to a greater extent than is the case with us. From the infant in its *Steckkissen* to the man and woman of mature years, they submit with a good grace to the ordering of their lives, and seldom grow rebellious unless they have strong provocation. Mrs. Sidgwick gives pictures of the babyhood, childhood, and youth of the citizen in the making, and shows how the virtues of industry and obedience are inculcated on him. In the matter of education the Germans are justified of their pride. Their kindergartens are admirable, and their schools are models of efficiency. At the same time it should be noted that the average English youngster, at any rate of the better class, gets a great deal more enjoyment out of his schooldays than the German does, and this is an important factor in the training for life. Girls' schools are in a state of transition, and much remains to be done in the way of reform; yet even so our impression is that the ordinary *Backfisch* is at least as well instructed as most of our English maidens when they leave school. Upon the *Backfisch* herself Mrs. Sidgwick writes divertingly and with great zest. We are told that the modern representative of the class frequently has æsthetic tastes—"her favourite novels are 'Dorian Gray' and 'Misunderstood'"—and can be alarmingly advanced; but assuredly there are still plenty of the older type, with their dutiful assiduities, their simple *Schwärmerei*, and unsophisticated dreams of the fairy-prince.

No portion of Mrs. Sidgwick's book is more interesting than that which discusses the position of women in Germany. She starts it with a short account of Riehl's book 'Die Familie,' which, she says, the Germans still generally regard as a standard work. No doubt they do, but we fancy that it is by virtue of its erudition

and its literary merit that it preserves its reputation as much as by its philosophy. Riehl strikes us as a good illustration of the remark made to Mrs. Sidgwick by a German upon his own nation, to the effect that "they have *Kunst*, and they have *Wissen*, but they have no *Kultur*." Riehl certainly had a fair share of *Kunst*, and he had any amount of *Wissen*; but it is hard to admit that he was possessed of *Kultur*. If one compares him with almost any French writer on kindred subjects—Michelet, for example—one sees his limitations in that respect, and we can hardly think that his views on family life exert a vital influence upon many of the present generation of thinkers.

No doubt Mrs. Sidgwick's statement that "German men, on the whole, treat their womenfolk kindly, but never as their equals," is, broadly, true; but it is admitted that "the German woman of to-day has travelled far from the ideal set up by Herr Riehl." Her emancipation is steadily progressing, and she is pretty sure to achieve a reasonable freedom before long. As a general rule, she will doubtless continue to regard marriage and domestic life as the happiest sphere for her activities, just as the majority of her sisters do in this country. And it must be allowed that the German women make notable housewives. They are better trained in domestic economy, work a great deal harder, and manage more thriftily than most of their English counterparts. One of the chief reasons for this is that their incomes are as a rule smaller than those of Englishwomen. Mrs. Sidgwick's chapter on the expenses of life gives much valuable information on these matters, and deserves careful study.

There are many other points on which we should comment if space allowed; as it is, we must content ourselves with recommending the book to all who wish to get a better understanding of Germany, not from the political or the industrial, but from the merely human point of view.

A General Account of my Life. By Thomas Boston, A.M. With Introduction and Notes by the Rev. G. D. Low. (Hodder & Stoughton.)

THE REV. THOMAS BOSTON, whose name was once a household word amongst the Scottish peasantry, bequeathed to his children a record of his spiritual experiences and an autobiography intended to be the framework of that record—"Passages of my Life" and 'A General Account of my Life.' His grandson, Michael Boston, who prepared these MSS. for the press, finding it "absolutely necessary," if repetitions and cross-references were to be avoided, to fuse the two narratives, published them as a volume of memoirs in 1776. The task he attempted was neither difficult nor without warrant; for the author in his 'General Account' had indicated where many of the 'Passages' were to be inserted, and had informed his family that

he would "have made one continued history of both....had I thought it worth my pains in this decline of my age and strength." The volume for which we are indebted to Mr. Low is the 'General Account,' printed entire from the original MS.; and, after making some use of the means he has afforded for testing the first editor's fidelity, we are not disposed to regard this as a work of supererogation. The well-known passage of the memoirs, in which Boston refers to a thunderstorm as signifying the divine disapprobation of a certain "black work" which the General Assembly had then in hand, ends thus:—

"It made impression on many as Heaven's testimony against their deed they were then about to do; though in this it is not for me to determine."

Modern writers, in quoting this passage, seem to have made it a point of conscience not to omit the last clause; but it does not appear in Mr. Low's edition, and must, therefore, have been interpolated by Michael Boston as a concession to the more critical temper of his own day. There may be other such instances, and we have detected the same editor omitting certain homely details, e.g., after the word "Berwick" on p. 92, "where I bought a new hat and wig," though he allowed his grandfather to inform us how, with a view to his complete appearance in a better world, he put his "lost teeth in a box for conservation." A year before his death, there were "fifteen of them and a piece of one." The cross-references in the present edition may, however, prove somewhat trying. For example, on p. 17 we are referred to the 'Passages' for "that unbelieving thought for which I was suddenly made to smart"; and our curiosity on this point must remain unsatisfied till Mr. Low feels sufficiently "encouraged" to publish the other MS., unless, of course, we have access to the memoirs, where it will be found that the youthful Boston was wicked enough to despair of obtaining his degree in Arts, and was "made to smart" thus: "Some officers took me up by the way to be a soldier, but the Lord delivered me quickly." Mr. Low's Introduction calls for no special remark; but a word of hearty commendation may be bestowed on the notes, which testify to wide and painstaking research.

The reminiscences of this morbid and introspective divine can hardly be said to reflect the religious temper of Scotland during the twenty-five years which followed the Union, but they are the fullest, if not the crudest, revelation we possess of its ultra-Evangelical spirit. Boston was not the only devout person who, after confessing his "sins and heart-monsters," drew up and signed a personal covenant with God; nor was he at all singular in governing his conduct by those promptings of mystical enthusiasm—"the Spirit blowing on me"—which he accepted as answers to prayer. Indeed, it was sometimes a relief to know that such illumination was not confined to himself. Thus, being dissatisfied with the temper

of his betrothed, he is inclined, "having once and again recommended the business to the Lord," not to make her his wife; and "this awful dispensation" continues till she contrives to "carry off the disgust by degrees" by alleging a counter-revelation, and remonstrating against "the breaking off of what, being laid before the Lord, she had taken as directed unto by Himself." We have seen that Boston discerned a divine agency in the thunderstorm which signalized the General Assembly's "black work"; but a year or two later, when a violent gale arose just after he had preached on the "bruising of the serpent's head," he continued to insist on that theme, "apprehending the bruised serpent to be thereby showing his rage." When Boston had been guided to a text, he preached on it continuously for several months; but divines of this school managed to worry an immense amount of doctrine out of a single verse. "My ordinary," it should be observed, means the quarterly, half-yearly, or even yearly text, and is not to be confounded with "our ordinary," which means (p. 161) the family doctor. On p. 28 we find Boston distressed by "a profanation of the Lord's day," a certain household having put its washing to the fire on a Saturday night, "not to be removed till the Sabbath was over."

Fashions of piety and discipline are the commonplaces of one epoch, and the curiosities of the next; but these pages are ennobled by an enthusiasm for learning which must be admired. Always preaching, visiting, catechizing, staggering for many years to his grave at fifty-six under half-a-dozen diseases, encumbered with sick and dying children and a mentally deranged wife, this heroic man found time to compile theological treatises, to acquire a knowledge of French, Dutch, and Hebrew, and to write in English, and translate into Latin, a laborious, but mistaken work on the accents of Hebrew Scripture.

The Philosophy of Loyalty. By Josiah Royce. (New York, the Macmillan Company.)

PROF. ROYCE of Harvard is amongst the great philosophers of our time. This fact, however, is perhaps not so widely recognized in this country as it ought to be. It is to be hoped, then, that this new book of his—short, plainly written, single of aim—will go far towards securing him the attention and appreciation he has this long time deserved of us. At all events, his subject is one dear to the British heart—the subject of morals.

Our author has been reading Steinmetz on 'The Philosophy of War,' and its central contention—that without war there is no loyalty, and without loyalty a civilization rotten at the core—has stung him into eloquent opposition. The second clause he would retain, but without the first. War violates his sense of cosmic order. The strenuous virtues and the ethics of conflict leave him harassed and uneasy. But Loyalty—the very word

comes to him as a revelation. Here is a theme round which the whole of moral philosophy might be written anew and better. Prof. Royce has already, with admirable care and thoroughness, expounded to the world his views about the good life. What he says now is not in principle different. But he has found the master-word.

By words man has largely made himself what he is; their magic is a real thing, and nowhere is its potency more manifest than in the moral sphere. Round this one word "loyalty" Prof. Royce has reorganized his entire ethical system. For several years in succession he has practised the spell upon his classes, and grown perfect in its manipulation. He has woven it into all sorts of patterns, so that his study, like the fugue Bach composed on the letters of his own name, is a triumph of thematic development on a single phrase, a marvel of repetition without redundancy. To move away from the word, with him, is to return to it. Analyze the notion of loyalty, and there is revealed the inner meaning of a "loyalty to loyalty."

This word, then, which, we must confess, in these masterly pages compels and hypnotizes us almost to the surrender of the critical attitude—is it really final for a system of ethics adapted to the spiritual needs of each and all?

Prof. Royce, champion of the absolute and universal as he is by profession, opens in unexpected fashion by appealing directly to the individual. He says roundly:—

"No ethical doctrine can be right which neglects individuals, and which disregards, I will not say their right, but their duty to centralize their lives, and so their moral universe, about their own purposes. As we seem to be at the centre of the starry heavens, so each of us is indeed at the centre of his own realm of duty. No impersonal moral theory can be successful. Individualism in ethics has therefore its permanent and, as I believe, its absolute justification in the nature of things. And the first principle of a true individualism in ethics is indeed that moral autonomy of any rational person... which Kant so beautifully defended. Only your own will, brought to a true knowledge of itself, can ever determine for you what your duty is. And so far, then, I myself, in defending loyalty as a good thing for the loyal, am speaking as an ethical individualist. My whole case depends upon this fact."

Now what exactly does this mean? We know Prof. Royce to be the most conciliatory of philosophers, and believe that in his power of seeing both sides of a question lies the secret of his influence. But is he not here guilty of playing fast and loose with ultimate principles, in the interest either of compromise, or what is no less intolerable in philosophy, namely, mere edification? Does he really hold that the purely personal standpoint is "absolutely" justified in ethics? If so, what is the point of comparing it to the personal outlook in regard to space, which on his view yields only a seeming? But if "absolutely" does not signify "finally," it signifies nothing. Yet if

it stands for "finally," there seems little need for the "so far" of the last sentence but one; all the more because against this "so far" must be set the "whole" of the concluding sentence. Surely a tissue of ambiguities!

To be more explicit, we suspect Prof. Royce of toning down an impracticable metaphysic under stress of common sense, which, in morals especially, insists on tempering the ideal with a spice of the actual. Prof. Royce cannot show how, or even that, our goodness is good absolutely and for the absolute at all. Starting from that end of the scale, then, he could never expect to arrive at a moral motive or sanction such as mankind actually wants and is bound to have. So he starts from the human end, and, having first justified morality by an appeal to our practical interests, thereafter bids transcendental feeling crown the argument with its "O Altitudo." That we believe to be the only true and legitimate method of ethics; but we doubt if it is a method possible for the consistent absolutist. A psychological *nisus*, taken as such, will never yield the sufficient reason that his theory demands.

Proceeding now to consider this panegyric on loyalty in its psychological rather than its metaphysical aspect—and it is well to remember that Prof. Royce is a thinker who in psychology no less than in metaphysics has done work of the highest quality—we would ask whether more is proved than that, as matter of psychological experience, inward comfort tends to be in inverse ratio to inward confusion and perplexity. The bad man, it is argued, is a chaos of desires; give him a "cause," and, his desires being subordinated to a plan of life, he becomes a cosmos. Now this may be true enough abstractly. In the concrete, however, the men whom we have for the working purposes for life to treat as bad and good respectively are by no means pure embodiments of these polar principles. Bad men are often most effectively single-purposed and self-centred. Good men, on the other hand—we are thinking not so much of the good sheep as the good shepherds—for the most part wander perplexed with the weight of the world (this actual world of ours, a welter rather than a cosmos) upon their bowed shoulders.

Give a man a cause to concentrate on, and he will be happy. Yes, but the cause of anarchy itself will do that for him. What makes one cause good, and the other bad? Prof. Royce sees that this is a difficulty; but he hardly helps us to solve it. His remarks on 'Some American Problems' strike us as utterly barren of helpful suggestion. "Lest you be chaotic, concentrate on something, never mind what," constitutes but one half of ethics at most, and constitutes, moreover, the half that is suitable for the followers, not for the leaders. For the leaders is wanted a principle of well-nigh opposite force: "Hug your perplexities; the man who embraces most facts, and resists abstract solutions longest,

comes out nearest to the truth." As for loyalty, it would be no less beautiful, we opine, in Prof. Royce's eyes were the world at present moving backwards instead of forwards. Nay, a cause for him, is never more reverend than when it is a lost cause. Yet surely to let the dead loyalties bury their dead is the only sound maxim for the man who is intent on bettering the workaday world wherein he and his fellows are alive.

Let us take as a touchstone of Prof. Royce's ethical ideal his dictum concerning Napoleon and his followers:—

"In a world of wandering and of private disasters and unsettlement, the loyal indeed are always at home. For however they may wander or lose, they view their cause as fixed and as worthy. To serve the cause is an honor; and this honor they have in their own possession. But in this same world the seekers for power are never at home. If they have conquered Western Europe, power lies still hidden in the Far East, and they wander into the snows of a Russian winter in pursuit of that ghost of real life which always beckons to them from the dark world beyond. Napoleon's loyal soldiers won, indeed, their goal when they died in his service. But he lost. They were more fortunate than was their leader. They had their will, and then slept. He lived on for a while, and failed."

Substitute "progress"—the progress of humanity—for "power" in this passage, and we have every reason to believe that Prof. Royce would still abide by the argument. For an ethical system of the inly comfortable the last word has been said when a cause—any cause—is found, and followed blindly. But such blindness may spell destruction for thousands of good lives. Is there, then, no ethical system of larger sweep that can cry shame on such fatal irresponsibility, and force devotion—a precious thing in itself—to ally itself to the calculation which tests ideals by their practical consequences? If not, ethics were a poor thing. But if there be a system of ethics that dares to face the perplexities of actual life with faith and hope and caution combined, then perhaps its watchword should scarcely be Loyalty, but rather Valour.

NEW NOVELS.

The Honour of "X." By Graham Hope. (Smith, Elder & Co.)

THOSE who, after reading the first chapter of this novel, settle down comfortably to the expectation of a tale of Russian intrigue and politics, will be sadly disappointed. Graham Hope's story is something of a deception. After luring us on with the mystery of "X." and Foreign Office reports, she drops us quietly into a Welsh backwater of life where nothing happens except village events, and where a young lady named Nest blooms and falls in love. When the author does remember her secret society, she produces a singularly unconvincing pack of Nihilists in "X.'s" confederates. They roar you like any sucking-dove. But we are glad Nest is likely to live happily ever afterwards.

The Magic of May. By Iota. (Eveleigh Nash.)

THIS story scarcely conjures up visions either of May or of magic; but some of its strands have interest, and so have some of the ideas, characters, and situations. Amongst the minor characters are troublesome twin children who play the part of *enfants terribles*. The chief motive (sufficiently disturbing in kind) involves the whole personality and career of a man who, at the risk of his life, stops some runaway horses. As his past gradually unfolds, one is suddenly conscious that the process has not been gradual enough to avoid an unpleasant and inartistic shock. There is something crude and cold-blooded in the way the man is made to tell his humiliating story to a young man whose own task is still more ungrateful in having to tell the other that he has been the unseen witness of his degradation. Fiction has lately charged itself with many painful revelations. The author has chosen a singularly disagreeable case, but treated it with intensity and conviction; yet she hardly succeeds in making her victim to morbid degeneracy human. The difficulty of doing so and setting him on the upward path must be recognized. Mingled with the repugnant elements of the story are some fine, if rather incoherent ideas about character.

The Bishop's Scapegoat. By T. B. Clegg. (John Lane.)

BY way of compensation, Ernest Bertrand, "the Scapegoat," received through the love of his daughter Cecile such joy as could not, except for his unmerited punishment, ever have come to him. Here is the vital point in this story, which, though cast in a gloomy atmosphere, is inspired with a deep sense of the beautiful in nature, the instinctive goodness of the human heart, and the divine meaning of life. The chief characters appear in telling situations, and we find for the most part a fine balance and sense of proportion. The weak spot in the story is the escape from the penal settlement and the voyage to Australia: here we are not convinced; the author seems to have lost his grip, and to be trying merely to amuse us. Apart from this, the construction of the story is as good as its literary quality.

Restitution. By Dorothea Gerard. (John Long.)

THE last fifty pages of this novel, based "on an actual occurrence which took place at Warsaw in 1906," are thrilling; the first 330 pages are tamer stuff. 'Restitution' takes its title from the dream of a young Russian lady, who, finding herself mistress of an estate forfeited in the Polish insurrection of the sixties, hopes to restore land and revenues to the descendants of the last owner, a count of ancient lineage who perished sword in hand. Such an abdication seems to us to lie rather outside the range of

Muscovite psychology, as yet barely open to the traditions of rank, family, and similar Western ideas. The Russian, as a rule, is not susceptible to feudal romanticism. Granted, however, an exception, the heroine is possible. She leaves Russia, for some obscure reason under a false passport, which lands her in jail. She afterwards has a scene with the villain in a Warsaw restaurant in the small hours of the morning. Warsaw being under martial law at the time, this is hardly credible. At the end comes the help of fact; the hero and heroine, both prisoners, are admirably rescued and as admirably reunited.

Château Royal. By J. H. Yoxall. (Smith, Elder & Co.)

THIS humorous and wholesome romance, if the term can be applied to twentieth-century life, carries the *entente cordiale* into private affairs; for the English-bred hero descends from his motor-car to tramp in the High Limousin in quest of a mysterious damsel of France, who, after inspiring him with love at the first glimpse, left England just before he discovered her London address. He is a worthy youth of independent means and abundant leisure. As the interest of the story—a little too diffuse in the first half—depends mainly on the gradual solution of a mystery involving a mixture of comedy and pathos, we need only add that the atmosphere is appropriate and the characterization effective.

The Edge o' Beyond. By Gertrude Page. (Hurst & Blackett.)

THIS story of South Africa tells of the fortunes and misfortunes of Rhodesian farmers, the magnetic power of the scenery, the hand-to-mouth existence of some colonists, and the unrewarded patience and industry of others. A good many types are introduced, and a great deal, perhaps a little too much, of light-hearted chaff of young people. But the story has points of interest.

The Devil of Dulverton. By F. J. Snell. (Allen & Sons.)

THE promise of excitement in the title is not fulfilled. Mr. Snell, known as a topographical writer, is evidently a new hand at fiction. His semi-historical incidents of the days of Queen Anne are awkwardly arranged. The details given as to the deer-hunting of those times involve a variety of misapprehensions, and the author's style and ideas of description do not compensate for so stale a device as the recovery of "an old yellow-margined manuscript."

The Slim Princess. By George Ade. (Gay & Hancock.)

MR. ADE, we believe, is recognized as a master of esoteric American slang; and he has been named with enthusiasm by no less an authority than Mr. Howells. Our insular ears are perhaps not rightly attuned to his accom-

plishments, which may militate against our appreciation of this facetious romance. The slim princess is singular in a country where beauty is measured by weight, and it is the aim of her exalted father to fatten her. But Kalora will not fatten; she remains the model of a fine American girl, and she has an American lover of the latest fashion in millionaires, whose language is satisfactorily incomprehensible. Perhaps this book is a "fable in slang." It is innocuous, however, even in its vulgar elements.

Purple and Homespun. By Samuel M. Gardenhire. (Harper & Brothers.)

A MORE intimate acquaintance with American politics than is possessed by the average English reader would certainly enhance the interest of this rather laborious story. The picture of Socialist society on the East Side of New York is in striking contrast to the majority of American novels dealing exclusively with a different phase of life in the same city. The men are much better drawn than the women, who do not impress us with any great sense of reality. Senator Treemon's love affair with Victoria Wemyss—whose father, the English Ambassador at Washington, is described in different places as Lord Wemyss and Lord Francis Wemyss, an earl and a baronet—is intended to show the violation of race prejudice and tradition requisite before an English lady of high degree can marry an American politician. Mr. Gardenhire's book has the merit of originality, but he needs to free himself from artificiality, and his knowledge of English society is evidently slight.

A Voice from Oblivion. By K. Mansel Pleydell. (Digby, Long & Co.)

MRS. MANSEL-PLEYDELL has spent a good deal of time in Tangier, "the city of dogs and infidels," as some true believers have called it—the one city of Al Moghreb which is not typical of Moorish manners and customs. The author's knowledge in this line is not great, and the undue importance attached to it overburdens her slight story of an unhappy marriage between a libertine and a sentimentalist.

TRAVEL.

A Woman's Way through Unknown Labrador. By Mrs. L. Hubbard, jun. (John Murray.)—In the summer of 1903 a small exploring party of two Americans and one half-breed started from the Hudson Bay Company's post on Northwest River with the design of reaching Lake Michikamau, in the interior of Labrador. Very little was known about this part of the country, which was only traversed by Indians and "breeds" in the service of the Company. The idea of Mr. Leonidas Hubbard, organizer of the expedition, was to explore Michikamau and to descend the George River northwards to Ungava Bay in time to catch the Hudson Bay Company's steamer out of the straits before the ice closed in. Unhappily, by a tragic mistake, the party ascended the wrong river out of Grand Lake, and after many wearisome

portages were forced to retreat when almost in sight of their goal. The season closed fast, and the expedition, caught in the jaws of winter, and weakened by starvation, met with a tragic fate. Hubbard perished in the snow, and his companions barely got off with their lives. The story of that ill-fated expedition has been set forth with impressive simplicity by Mr. Dillon Wallace, Hubbard's associate in the enterprise. The death of his friend did not deter Mr. Wallace from making another attempt on the wilderness, and in 1905 he succeeded in accomplishing his object, making an adventurous journey down the George, and round the Labrador coast in a sledge. An account of this journey also has been published by him.

Now comes Mrs. Hubbard with the story of her own exploration of the district in which her husband's life was sacrificed. Apparently Mrs. Hubbard's expedition was undertaken in great measure to disprove statements reflecting on her husband's judgment. None of those statements appeared in Mr. Wallace's books; yet Mrs. Hubbard did not join forces with her late husband's companion, and the two expeditions seem to have been in progress at the same time. Mr. Wallace left Northwest River on June 27th, and Mrs. Hubbard started from the same post on July 27th. The routes of the two expeditions seem to have varied, and the woman's soon outstripped the man's. Mrs. Hubbard's courage and endurance, as well as her generalship, are to be heartily commended. From the time she left the Northwest River to her arrival at the mouth of the George was a space of two calendar months only. Of this time 43 days were taken up in travelling. Undoubtedly her outfit was better calculated to accomplish the journey than her husband's had been.

Mr. Wallace had worse luck. He started a month earlier, and arrived nearly two months later, on October 16th; and he had the misfortune to lose all his instruments in a canoe accident. Mrs. Hubbard's scientific results are thus superior, for she obtained pioneer maps of the Nascapue and George Rivers, and discovered the identity of the Nascapue with the Northwest. She puts on record in her Preface that her journey, with its geographical results, "is the only one in this region recognized by the geographical authorities of America and Europe," and she parts from us content to have fulfilled her husband's purpose.

It must be admitted, however, that Mr. Wallace's journey held more of excitement—perhaps illegitimate. His rash, adventurous spirit invited him to dangers which read thrillingly. One of Hubbard's pet wishes had been to see the migrating herds of caribou in those desolate regions. That neither he nor Mr. Wallace accomplished; but Mrs. Hubbard had the privilege of witnessing the migration—a marvellous sight, which Mr. Wallace perhaps would have described more vividly.

The diary of Hubbard's last days, together with the account of the finding of his body, is appended, and bears out the story already told by Mr. Wallace.

The Search for the Western Sea. By Lawrence J. Burpee. (Alston Rivers.)—It seems odd that Mr. Burpee should not have been anticipated in his history of the exploration of North-Western America; but he is to be congratulated on having used his opportunity skilfully and conscientiously. It was no mean task to make the necessary researches for the book, involving, among other matters, the exami-

nation of manuscripts in the Canadian archives.

All early exploration in these parts was based on a fundamental error. European adventurers and navigators designed to reach the East over the Atlantic Ocean. Cathay was their goal and their objective, not any intervening continent. Even when America was discovered and the new continent was accepted as a reality, adventurer after adventurer hurled himself in vain on its eastern shores in an endeavour to pierce the mainland, and so gain access to the golden Orient of his dreams. It was by reason of this series of disappointments that we eventually got to know America. Englishmen attacked the northern waters in the hopes of winning through; the French and others tried the southern gateway. Thus the huge territory of Hudson's Bay was explored and tracked by successive navigators from Hudson himself downwards, through James and Prickett, and Button, and Foxe, and many others; while by the chain of the lakes and the St. Lawrence the French opened up the Canadian hinterland. It is odd to read that

"Foxe [1631] is still the only authority for this coast, which from his northern point around to Fury and Hecla Strait has never yet been explored."

The Hudson's Bay Company—the most romantic mercantile association in the world, next to John Company—was founded in 1670, under royal charter, by Prince Rupert and others. Science and geography owe an enormous debt to the faithful servants of this company—often ignorant, rough men, sometimes rude half-castes, but always men of courage and endurance and resource. Yet it was not an official of the Company who first saw the Pacific waters from the western hills. Alexander Mackenzie, partner in a rival fur company, first crossed the continent. He had previously, in 1789, ascended to the Arctic sea by the Mackenzie River. In 1792-3 he made the bold and successful attempt to find the Pacific, which he reached just above Vancouver's Island on July 22nd, 1793. His gallant expedition, in which he was assisted by some French Canadians, is adequately recounted by Mr. Burpee, whose book contains, in addition, much of permanent interest. The maps might have been better designed to assist the reader in following the various explorations. The illustrations are all from modern photographs.

Farm-Cottage, Camp, and Canoe in Maritime Canada; or, the Call of Nova Scotia to the Emigrant and Sportsman. By Arthur P. Silver. With Introduction by Lord Strathcona. (Routledge & Sons.)—The beautiful province of Nova Scotia has been well served here by Mr. Silver. He has realized clearly the fact that in the recent rush of emigration to Canada, the solid attractions of the Maritime Provinces have been too much overlooked. A large proportion of emigrants from the district of Quebec or Montreal—to the westward, that is, of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick—with eyes turned ever in a westerly direction, press on toward the wheat-growing prairie lands, without a thought for the Atlantic seaboard, with its settled civilization, great mineral resources, fine timber, well-stocked lakes and streams, and cultivated orchard and meadow lands. Yet for the ordinary traveller, especially the sportsman and the lover of fine scenery, the Maritime Provinces, both east and west, have a good deal more to offer than any other part of the Dominion. Again, if one considers the typical emigrant, the coastal regions of Canada, in the east and the

west, deserve every consideration. In British Columbia wages are higher than in any other part of the Dominion, and the demand for labour almost always exceeds the supply. In Nova Scotia and New Brunswick the immigrant with a little money may find opportunities of obtaining cleared farms, with dwellings and buildings attached, and churches and schools and good markets close at hand, upon easy terms. In many cases a farmer's sons have "gone West," and he himself, having acquired a competence, wishes to retire to a country town, and get rid of his lands at a moderate price. The attractions of the country are set forth here with all the colour and enthusiasm one would expect from an ardent sportsman. The book is generously supplied with pictures, and pleasantly introduced by the veteran High Commissioner of Canada.

Newfoundland and its Untrodden Ways. By J. G. Millais. (Longmans & Co.)—Mr. Millais's new book is an interesting account of a little-known country, and, we need hardly add, is well and lavishly illustrated. The Micmacs have been specially studied, for little regarding their numbers and characteristics has been added since 1822, when Cormack wrote about them. The author appears to have thoroughly enjoyed himself, and makes the reader interested in his adventures.

Norway at Home, by Thomas B. Willson, illustrated (Newnes), contains a popular account of the institutions, customs, and industries of the Norwegian people at the present day. It shows a full knowledge of the subject, so far as this can be gained from books and the help of native friends. But although the author has had "an intimate acquaintance with the country for the past thirty-four years," he has suppressed all trace of personal experience. Except in the chapter on the "Bönder" or farmers, he scarcely alludes to the attractive character of the country people; and the towns, with which he seems to be more familiar, receive a rather disproportionate share of attention. A lucid account is given of the circumstances which led to the separation of Norway from Sweden. There is also much information on such subjects as education, local government, forestry, and fisheries.

The chapter on 'Norway as a Playground' is well written, but does not contain the details most useful to those tourists who are not mountaineers, and who need guidance as to the best centres for a short stay. In contrasting Norway with Switzerland, Mr. Willson extols the fjords and glaciers, but he does not mention one of Norway's supreme charms—the presence everywhere of fresh water, either lakes or streams, or such waterfalls as no other country can show. The national literature and music receive adequate attention; but the fine arts are entirely passed over, as also is that scientific exploration of the Polar regions which has recently won for Norway much renown. This subject has its domestic side, apart from the question of science; for it is greatly to the credit of so poor a country that funds have been forthcoming for the work of men like Nansen, Sverdrup, Larsen, and Amundsen.

In view of current politics in England, the most interesting chapter is that on the Poor Law and on the regulation of the drink traffic. Norway has not yet adopted an old-age pension system; but she is accumulating a fund for the purpose by the nationalization of a proportion of the income from drink. Temperance reformers have been exceedingly active during the

past thirty years. In country districts, as travellers find to their cost, it is impossible to purchase spirits in small quantities; and in the towns the "samlags," or companies to which the municipalities grant licences for the sale, are liable to be suppressed by local veto. Overcrowding in the towns is not so great an evil as with us; for factories are often set up in country places for the sake of water-power. Out-relief is available for the aged and the genuinely unemployed; but it is administered with a sparing hand. The "unemployable," as beggars and vagrants, are dealt with in compulsory labour establishments, to which they can be committed by the sheriff's warrant for a period of three months. Mr. Willson states that these institutions are doing good work in training men for various trades; but he adds that a large proportion of the inmates come back to them again and again. The book is illustrated by some excellent photographs.

COUNTRY BOOKS AND NATURE STUDIES.

MR. J. S. FLETCHER has shown a multitude of novel-readers what Yorkshire characters are like, and now he has applied himself with skill to a general delineation of the features of the county. *A Book about Yorkshire* (Methuen), with thirty-two illustrations, half of which are attractive sketches in colour, covers the wide field of things worth seeing and saying as well as a single volume could. Much more might, of course, be said about scenery, and charms of wood and water; but these things are in the guide-books, and we think the author was well advised in laying stress rather on Yorkshire dialect, customs, folk-lore, and oddities, as well as the churches, castles, and great houses which always figure in these county records.

Messrs. Chatto & Windus have added to their "St. Martin's Illustrated Library" *The Open Air*, by Richard Jefferies, a charming volume uniform with his book on 'The Life of the Fields.' Miss Ruth Dolman provides some attractive illustrations, and the book shows the author's interest in human as well as natural beauty. It is not as a whole equal to 'The Life of the Fields,' but is wider in range. The pretty "end-papers" which adorned that volume appear also here.

The merits of various favoured districts are excellently explained by Messrs. Nelson's new sixpenny guides, which include *Falmouth, Truro, and the Lizard; The Wye Valley; Bettws-y-Coed and Snowdon; Torquay and Exeter; Scarborough; and Ilfracombe, Lynton, and Lynmouth*. We recognize with pleasure some of the admirable work which figured in the late Mr. Baddeley's Guides, which are distinguished by their accuracy of detail, and ample aids to the walker who wisely shuns the high roads. The maps and illustrations are good throughout.

The Great Central and Great Western Railways publish *Strolls in Beechy Bucks*, a number of paper booklets of *Walks in Middlesex and Buckinghamshire, &c.*, which are issued at the nominal price of a penny, but contain a remarkable amount of expert guidance for the lover of field-paths and lanes. With one of these slender guides in his pocket, any one of intelligence can reach and enjoy an astonishing amount of unspoilt country near London.

By Thames and Cotswold, by W. H. Hutton (Constable), has appeared at a cheaper price in a revised edition, and we strongly

commend it to all visitors to a charming district. Three new chapters, in place of three which dealt with Warwickshire, are a gain to the book, and a capital chapter of personal reminiscence has been added concerning a trip on the Thames. Mr. Hutton writes with the ease which renders scholarship delightful, and he has made one at least of his chapter headings, 'Burford: a Forgotten Town,' a misnomer. "The Grey old town on the lonely down" is the subject of some pretty verses by Canon Beeching, which introduce the book.

Nature Rambles in London, by Kate M. Hall (Hodder & Stoughton), includes a hundred illustrations, and a Preface by Miss Beatrice Harraden which is wholly unnecessary. Miss Hall's book and work will commend themselves to all who wish to make the study of nature attractive in London. She needs, in spite of experience, more simplicity in description; but there can be no doubt as to the value of her observations, and the lessons drawn from the big parks of London, with their display of flowers and greenery throughout the seasons. Three lists of 'Trees in the London Parks' show the variety of foliage and fruit on view. There is a pleasing touch of naturalness about the author's writing. Incidentally she remarks that the sparrow "is the despair of the London gardener," being a clever depredator against whom cats avail nothing. The photographs, though occasionally too small to exhibit characteristic forms, are as a rule excellent.

Gleanings from the Fields of Nature, by Edward T. Connold (Religious Tract Society), has also a Preface which seems to us unnecessary. The author's text is the result of copious notes made in rural districts round Hastings, and is variable in quality. He says much that is interesting concerning the spider, ants, wasps, dragonflies, &c., and some common objects of the seashore. On the other hand, the chapter on primroses is wordy, and that on 'Colossal and Antient Trees' is not well done. The illustrations are good, and the writing is generally free from unnecessary technicality, though it does not always achieve neatness of expression.

Last Hours with Nature. By Eliza Brightwen. Edited by W. H. Chesson. (Fisher Unwin.)—The late Mrs. Brightwen's last hours with Nature are here set forth, but an editorial note indicates that a successor, entitled 'The Life and Thoughts of a Naturalist,' is to be published. The papers are acknowledged as having appeared in *Nature Notes* and *The Girl's Own Paper*. Mrs. Brightwen was under no illusions, as she shows in her first chapter, as to the reasons of her success. She appealed to the "innate love of the animal world"; and her appeal is continued here. She was equipped with no scientific knowledge, but merely with the accumulation of facts that comes of a real and even passionate love of Nature. Thus by accident she had in her possession three migrants—a whitethroat, a blackcap, and a nightingale—and she seems to have charmed them into a docility which is incompatible with their original and feral natures. The paper explaining these facts appeared in the month of January, and we read that at the time the nightingale was "sitting on my shoulder," and "crooning its exquisite little ditty into my ear." Mrs. Brightwen, we hasten to add, was designing to set the birds at liberty in the coming spring. Certainly she was justified in her love of birds, and ranks as a legitimate descendant of Gilbert White and Warterton.

Many will regret that her Hertfordshire paradise of birds will yield no more pleasant, unaffected books.

Close to Nature's Heart. By the Rev. William M'Conachie. (Blackwood & Sons.)—Mr. M'Conachie is a fervent admirer of nature, and these tributes of his are papers on wild life in the parishes in Scotland of which he has been minister. We find certain facts recorded which differ from our experience further south. He speaks of the chaffinch as singing in early winter. In the South the chaffinch is never heard before February. Again, "with the departure of March the great swell of song begins somewhat to diminish." This certainly is not the case in the South, where May is the month of the fullest melody. But after all the differences of observation are astonishingly few. The same flowers bloom in the country-side, and the same birds sing, with one or two exceptions, notably the night-ingale. Mr. M'Conachie's style is pleasant and free from affectation, and his papers will afford genuine pleasure to the nature-lover.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

SIR ALGERNON WEST reprints a series of his pleasant essays about society under the title *One City and Many Men* (Smith & Elder). He gives us so much entertainment that it would be cruel to treat him by the rules of strict historical accuracy. It is always sad to find here and there among good stories a few that are "spoilt" by change; but second thoughts are apt to remind the grumbler that the story in its original form was cruel. The second Duke of Wellington's description of his sufferings in old age is given a cheerful ending by Sir Algernon West. The form it really took was singularly different. We find a great deal about "Old Alfred": he was present, but not within earshot, on the memorable occasion when the Duke broke out against his relations and his friends. "Douro" would have blushed to find himself masquerading as a philanthropist or "a blesser." Carlyle's name for Lord Houghton is also damaged by the alteration of the last word but one, and omission of the last word of the title: "President of the Heaven and Hell Amalgamation Company, Leemited." We wonder if Sir Algernon is right in describing the Lifeguards as superseding their bearskins by the helmet "with red horse-hair tails." Our impression was that the first plumes of the Lifeguards were white, and that the Blues, and not the Lifeguards, wore bearskins at the Coronation review. We question the chronological order adopted in the account of the leading singers, in which Mario and Grisi appear to figure at too early a date for the chief part of their career. No doubt Mario was a great tenor in the fifties, before a far sweeter tenor voice came to London from the Papal Guard. But Mario long survived his rival, and should perhaps have appeared later in the list than Cruvelli, Sontag, and that immense Lablache who was seldom heard, we think, after the early months of 1855. It is interesting to learn from our author, at second-hand, that Byron in his school-days was always called B'ron, like the French dukes de Biron and the Russian Birones. Is he right in suggesting that the tollgate at Kensington lasted till 1865? We think not. In the grand days of Chiswick the first check to the carriages was a great deal further West. Neither were the "Buy-a-broom" girls "Swiss," but rather Tyrolese and Bavarian. The remark by Disraeli, described as devilish by Gladstone, should not

be damned as "questionable." It was fit for the most Puritanical society, and was addressed to persons whose "respectability" was undoubted. We wish that our author, in naming one striking case, had given a list of the deadly enemies who, without even pretending to be "on speaking terms," have found themselves forced to dine in twos at Grillion's, with an addition of all the members who have had to dine alone. The famous case of Gladstone has, we believe, been paralleled this year; but strict scrutiny of the wine-book has failed to form even the foundation of a jest. We learn that at the moment of the Titus Oates speech, and the untrue and scandalous stories about the influence of the Russian ambassador on the outgoing Foreign Secretary, the newly promoted Salisbury dined at Grillion's with the dismissed Derby by his side. It is not true that the picture of the Ladies Waldegrave by Sir Joshua "adorned the walls of Strawberry Hill," which were defaced by a copy. Our author shows a better judgment in art when he condemns in the strongest language the new Admiralty buildings, and expresses a sound preference for the old.

THE professors of Harvard University (historically "Harvard College in the University of Cambridge, Massachusetts") have attained a high standard—considered in France as supreme—in connexion with such topics as that with which the two volumes of Prof. A. Lawrence Lowell are concerned. The occupant of the chair of the Science of Government publishes, through Messrs. Macmillan, *The Government of England*—a work upon which we can unreservedly congratulate the firm, as well as the author and his country. There is no pretence to any new ideas or any fresh treatment of received opinion. There are perhaps, though many may differ from us, some omissions; but any critic must find examples of what he may think shortcomings in such a book—others, different instances. Thus authors inevitably reply that to follow all the paths which the science offers would be to write a cyclopædia. Prof. Lawrence Lowell is so firm an admirer of Whig principles and the British Constitution as created and explained by Whigs that he hardly makes sufficient reservation of still-existent and important old Tory views. Alarmed he is, and, in at least two passages, foresees possible dangers in the future; but, taken by themselves, his repetitions of time-honoured Whig maxims are, perhaps, too absolute for a true view of British law. Thus he informs us that the Bill of Rights declared illegal the suspending or dispensing with laws, and that the Crown has thus been deprived of powers "once possessed or claimed under the prerogative." The declarations of Lord Halsbury, when Chancellor, with regard to martial law, do not accord with the Whig view on this subject, and there is at least a possibility that Lord Halsbury's opinion may some day be that taken by our courts of law. Martial law is scarcely dealt with by our author. Neither can we feel that he is justified in writing: "The political action of the Crown is...less present to men's minds than it was half a century ago." Contrary to his usual practice, Prof. Lowell is here using "Crown" for "King," as is shown by the context. He may reply that these pages were written before recent developments of criticism on supposed tendencies of Royal speeches. But the point referred to is public discussion of action by "the King," and the absence in later years of "criticism" such as that of the actions of Queen Victoria "in the early and middle

years of her reign." But the sudden creation of the *entente* with France was, some years ago, everywhere ascribed to the personal action of M. Delcassé and the King of England.

It is interesting to note that Prof. Lawrence Lowell in his description of our party system appears to doubt "the permanence of the Labour party as an independent group." He perhaps exaggerates, as far as Parliament goes, "the difficulty of maintaining harmony among the elements of which the Labour party itself is composed." Equally competent observers who are in a position to see more of the actual situation than can an American University professor hold a different view, and believe that the exception to the two-party system first permanently set up by the Irish Nationalists is now further extended by the settled existence of a Labour-Socialist party in the House of Commons. That it may lose seats almost to the point of extinction is possible, but this would not affect its permanence, inasmuch as in the event of such a setback it would probably return with increased forces at the next general election.

Of Imperial Federation our author has a sane and cautious view. The difficulties in the way—admitted by him, we think it is fair to say, to be insuperable—have never been better set forth. He begins his chapter by such moderate discussion of "possible forms of closer union" as to make the reader think that he is more of a believer in the doctrine than proves to be the fact. From the first he allows, however, that vastly the greater portion of the Empire, with the overwhelming majority of its population, could never be brought into a federation: India, for example, must remain outside. There is an incidental allusion to what would have happened if Lord Salisbury had not suddenly given way in the Venezuela dispute with President Cleveland. The American policy would have been that of "seizing the wheat-growing region west of the Great Lakes," and our author seems to believe "that Canada would...have sought to avert the danger by a proclamation of neutrality." He agrees, however, with most Englishmen that there is no risk of disputes between our countries coming to the point of war. Prof. Lowell shows that the grant of responsible Government has not been "a step toward federal union," but has "placed the Colonies in a position with which they do not seem dissatisfied." If Defence-Union is to be thought of, then the Colonies must be represented in a sham Confederation unable to meet the case of India and the great Crown Colonies and Protectorates. The Defence Committee of the Cabinet is thus reached; but here the author reveals some deficiency of acquaintance with the public references to this Committee in debate, and the lists of the persons present at its meetings officially published by the press. Prof. Lawrence Lowell is too guarded in going back to 1848 for an example of the "occasional" practice of bringing into Cabinet consultation an outside person. The practice is very common, and during the conduct of naval and military operations was normal until the creation of the Defence Committee, which has taken over this work for the Cabinet. Lord Esher's name has appeared in connexion with all the meetings since the last days of Mr. Balfour's Administration; and he is not a member of the Liberal party, but appears to be a regular member of the Defence Committee. The statement in a foot-note that the "Cabinet Committee on National Defence was a creature of the South African War" is

a mistake, as indeed may be gathered from other allusions to the Committee in this book itself. But its whole constitution has been twice debated in the House of Commons in the present Parliament, and the views of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman and of Mr. Balfour as to its past and future are on record.

MR. FISHER UNWIN publishes *Michael Davitt*, by Mr. F. Sheehy-Skeffington, with a preface explaining that this is not the "official" life to which Mrs. Davitt proposes to dedicate family papers, but one "prepared from public sources." It is a friendly and, we believe, accurate picture of a man of singular personal charm, on the lines of the excellent introduction by Mr. Justin McCarthy, and, although too "revolutionary" for full treatment in *The Athenæum*, may at least be praised.

WE reviewed on the 23rd of November last a book of which we now have a sort of continuation in *More Society Recollections*, "by an English Officer" (John Long). The present volume is inferior to its predecessor, and cannot be recommended. The author again empties his old photograph books upon the public, and in a fashion which must be blamed. The first plate lumps together as "Theatrical Celebrities," along with a great lyric artist, both *Blanche d'Antigny* and the still more notorious *Fiore*.

AMERICAN encyclopedias dealing largely with European matters are generally to be classed as useful, but highly open to criticism: books of occasional reference, far better than no such books, but, like most books of reference, irritating to the user. Messrs. Funk & Wagnalls now publish a much-revised edition of *The New Encyclopedia of Social Reform*, edited by Mr. William D. P. Bliss and others. It is useful in many cases, and we propose to mention, with a view to future improvement, only a few points in which it falls short. Several biographies of European interest should be inserted in preference to those of the less active members of the Labour party in the House of Commons. Every Labour member, we think, is given a biography, which many modest ones will feel their public services do not as yet entirely justify. M. Vandervelde should have been preferred to Sir Julius Vogel. Of subjects which are of special interest at the moment, Income Tax is not well dealt with. In the case of France the law intended for 1907, now hopelessly out of date, is given at length and explained; and there is no reference either to the existing Income Taxes of France, under laws of 100 years ago, or to the present proposal for replacing them. In the case of the United Kingdom there seems to be little or no reference to recent inquiries, such as that by a Committee of the House of Commons in 1906, discussed and partly acted on in 1907. Among the remedies for sweating many are given which are out of date—some, indeed, withdrawn by their authors; and there is no sufficient account of the Victoria and other Wages Boards laws now in operation, nor of the proposals of the Bill before our Parliament for ten years, and agreed to this year unanimously on its second reading. The "Fair Wage Resolution" and the technical meaning of "Fair House," as, for example, in the printing trade, do not appear to be explained, while, on the other hand, much space is given to "Fair Trade," less clearly within the purpose of the volume.

M. YVES GUYOT publishes *Histoire des Rapports économiques de la France et de l'Angleterre* (Paris, Vermot), in which there

will be found a good deal of information on the relations of the two Powers, written with some view to the present Franco-British Exhibition. The Crimean alliance and the Cobden-Treaty moment are accorded an undeserved predominance. Nothing is said about the two *ententes* under Louis Philippe, broken, indeed, by the two alarms of war recorded in these pages; the Pritchard affair (or "Tahiti"), and the Spanish marriages. The alarm of 1859 is slurred over, and the negotiations of Sir Louis Mallet for the improvement of the Cobden Treaty are insufficiently recorded. The most useful point in the volume is the proof of the enormous importance of French trade with us, as compared with the insignificance—in the vast bulk of our commerce—of our trade with France.

THE first of many promised volumes by Prince Murat, published through Plon-Nourrit, of the *Lettres et Documents pour servir à l'Histoire de Joachim Murat* is edited by M. Paul le Brethon. The work is totally unreadable, but of the highest value. It entirely changes the hitherto accepted view of Murat, and upsets all history based on previous publication of his letters, inasmuch as the essential paragraphs have almost invariably been omitted, and appear now for the first time. But it is necessary, in order to understand the bearing of each page, to consult a library of other volumes. Without such comparison the inquirer is continually baffled. We shall confine ourselves to noting a few main points, in which the sudden revelation of Murat's secret papers confounds biographers and historians. We may utter a word of caution as to the Introduction, in which it is suggested that Murat will come out better from the seventh or eighth volume than might have been thought by those who are acquainted with recent publications concerning him. Nothing, we think, can affect the picture of his treachery as recorded in the documents now published from the archives of Vienna and St. Petersburg. The present editor tries to be fair, and must, therefore, be ill-informed to find himself able to suggest "1814" as the date of Murat's secret alliance with the Austrians. The critical moment is 1811 or 1812, and not only did Murat leave his kingdom, to command the cavalry of the Grand Army in the attack on Russia, with the Austrian letters in his pocket, but also Napoleon was himself aware of the nature of Murat's treacherous replies. We wish that the Marquis de Sassenay had lived to read these revelations from papers of the very existence of which he, like most writers upon Murat, was unaware. That the Bourbons were treacherous to Murat there is no doubt, while M. de Sassenay had no illusions as to his hero, and indeed himself belonged in opinion to the other side. We already knew that Napoleon in the early days of Murat, just after the marriage to his sister (whose real name was not "Caroline," but Marie Annonciade Bonaparte), was in the habit of forging official letters in Murat's name when he wanted to publish in the official journal opinions that Murat had not expressed. In the present volume we note how Murat accepts the practice. In writing to Talleyrand he says: "You will see that my letter to the Neapolitan commander-in-chief is conceived in the sense of the dispatch which you ascribed to me and inserted in the *Moniteur*." The main point, however, is that Murat was not a fool, and that the received view that he was dominated by his wife is conspicuously false. During the whole of the first volume Caroline is in Paris, and Fesch is employed by Bonaparte to

explain to Murat that it is natural that his wife should be kept away from him to go with Josephine to balls, while the jealous peasant is raging in his military Court of Florence. He is determined to win a throne by servility, but alternates blackmailing with hypocritical expressions of devotion.

The wheedling ways of the family when anxious to prevent Murat from returning to Paris to take away his wife, and forced to confirm his own appointment of himself as commander-in-chief by an "anticipated" decree signed by Bonaparte, and dated the day before Murat's announcement in Italy of his appointment, afford continual treats. The mother of the Bonapartes signs affectionate letters "Bonaparte mère"; and Hortense expends her flattery on "Mon petit Murat." Murat's constant hatred of the English comes out in many letters, and he ascribes the death of the Emperor Paul of Russia to "an insurrection excited by the English." He adds, evidently to meet suspicion, that Alexander "took no part in it." The Index is fair, but we note the conspicuous omission of the warm recommendation by Josephine of "le citoyen Hamelin."

Four Quarto Editions of Plays by Shakespeare, which are the property of the Trustees and Guardians of Shakespeare's Birthplace, are described in an excellent booklet by Mr. Sidney Lee. This well-printed guide, with five illustrations in facsimile, chronicles the acquisition, through the enterprise and zeal of the Trustees, of four quartos—'The Merchant of Venice' and 'A Midsummer Night's Dream,' 1600; 'King Lear,' 1608; and 'The Merry Wives of Windsor,' 1619. The facsimiles present the title-page of each quarto, and the "Jester" book-plate of Locker-Lampson, from whose remarkable library, via the United States, came the copies of 'The Merchant of Venice' and 'The Merry Wives.' The other two came from a volume of several plays formerly in the possession of Mr. E.W. Hussey of Lamberhurst, Kent. All four are bound in red morocco. Mr. Lee has told in a small space much of interest concerning the publishing and origin of these acquisitions; and though Mr. Greg has, by his recent study of the machinations of Pavier in *The Library*, raised doubts as to dating, the great value of the Quartos is beyond cavil. All lovers of Shakespeare will view with satisfaction their safe housing in the poet's birthplace, especially as the competition for anything of worth concerning Shakespeare is now so keen.

Poetry and Truth from my own Life. By J. W. von Goethe. Translated by M. S. Smith. With an Introduction and Bibliography by Karl Breul. 2 vols. (Bell & Sons.)—The old version of 'Dichtung und Wahrheit' by John Oxenford and A. J. W. Morrison, which has been taken as the basis of the present translation, is not sufficiently accurate to satisfy the student of German, and Miss Smith has performed a serviceable task in remedying its defects. The alterations she has introduced are in most instances slight enough, but they are numerous, and, taken in their totality, add greatly to the honesty of a rendering which has enjoyed a long and deserved popularity. Goethe's marvellous prose, with its dignity and ordered movement, its sweep and volume as of some mighty river, we can hardly hope to find adequately represented in English; but Oxenford's work in particular has a flavour and elegance of its own, and can be read with pleasure.

The value of this attractive edition is greatly enhanced by the Introduction and Bibliography contributed by Dr. Breul; they

supply the student with just the sort of information that he is likely to require.

NOTES FROM PARIS.

GASTON BOISSIER's death leaves another empty seat in the Academy, which has already bewailed this year the loss of three members. People are busy with the new candidatures, although the selections are to take place only after the long vacation. Among unexpected elections M. Brioux's is probable, for the Comte d'Haussonville is said to have made up his mind to canvass in M. Brioux's favour. It will, perhaps, appear surprising to see the democratic author of 'Les Remplaçantes,' 'Blanchette,' and 'La Robe rouge' supported by the aristocratic side of the Academy, the one which is called here the "party of the Dukes." But this is only one more proof of the modern spirit now prevailing in the Institut. Other eminent dramatists will also put up for the chair at the Académie — among them M. de Porto-Riche, whose masterpiece, 'Amoureuse,' has just been played again with tremendous success at the Comédie Française. It is evident that M. H. de Rénier, who was beaten by M. Richepin at the last elections, will renew his candidature. He has been adding to his important literary work the reviewing of drama in the *Débats*.

It is no easy task to succeed such masters as Jules Janin, Weiss, Nodier, Jules Lemaitre, and Faguet. M. de Rénier has fully satisfied the expectations of his readers. All have been delighted to see him maintaining the classic traditions of a newspaper, the dramatic article in which is an essay more than an account or statement—according to Taine's way of putting it. Such reviewing forms a bright "talk" in which the critic gives free scope to his own fancy and learning.

Our great writers are already beginning to leave Paris. Maeterlinck has already sought a shelter in his estate in Normandy, St. Wandrille's Abbey, there to finish the writing of a drama entitled 'Marie-Magdeleine.' In spite of what this title seems to hint, the subject-matter of the play is not mystical, and the new work has nothing to do with dramas of dream and legend; it is rather in the style of 'Monna Vanna,' which marks an evolution of Maeterlinck's talent towards reality and drama meant for the stage. In one of my next letters I hope to expound the thesis of Maeterlinck, who has promised me the earliest communication concerning this unknown drama. It will be acted next winter on one of our famous Parisian stages by Madame Georgette Leblanc-Maeterlinck, who will create its chief part with her usual skill and mastery. Some of your readers will no doubt find an opportunity to see her play in London, as she hopes to give there next winter a series of performances of Maeterlinck's chief dramas. Her thorough knowledge of the poet's meaning in his earlier works, which are at times somewhat uncertain and abstruse, has enabled her to compose charming lectures in which she comments on them with unerring taste. These lectures will be gathered with the text from which she quotes into one volume, which will probably come out at the end of the summer.

We are waiting for the new book of M. G. Lenôtre, who has devoted himself to the study of the secret records of the French Revolution. He is going to publish a volume entitled 'Le Tribunal Révolutionnaire,' in which he studies the private

life, character, and antecedents of each of the fifty members of the body appointed by the Convention to make up the Revolutionary Court. Thanks to unpublished documents and notes which he has found in the Archives Nationales, and letters exchanged between Pilot, the Postmaster-General, Gravier the vinegar-dealer, "Sansculotte" Achard, and citizens Fillon, Emery, and Masson, M. Lenôtre has reconstituted the state of mind of the ranters who sat on the Bench dreaming of blood and guillotine, and deeming their mission the noblest of apostleships. It was to these monsters that an assembly of seven hundred and fifty legislators, made up for the most part of honest men and warm patriots, granted by the iniquitous law of the 22nd Prairial "the right of seizing and taking before the magistrates conspirators and anti-revolutionists, setting up as the one rule of judgment 'the conscience of judges enlightened by the love of their country,' doing away with the formality of defence, and admitting only one penalty, death!"

This new book will prove of real documentary interest, and readers of the author's chronicles in the *Temps* concerning Old Houses and Papers are well aware of his learning.

C. G.

'THE CAMBRIDGE MODERN HISTORY.'

Peterhouse, June 14, 1908.

In your review of Vol. V. of this 'History' a whimsical charge is brought against the translator of the chapter with which we were favoured by M. Émile Faguet on 'French Seventeenth-Century Literature and its European Influence.' The translator is said to have "invented an author 'Fleming, who imitated the French,' where the author [M. Faguet] presumably referred to the Flemish school of writers."

The words of the original text are: "Il faut citer encore Fleming, imitateur des Français surtout en ce qu'ils ont d'Italien." A reference to our Index, had he had time to make it, would have informed your reviewer that the writer to whom M. Faguet refers is Paul Fleming—a literary personage of some importance, whose works were edited by the late J. M. Lappenberg.

A. W. WARD.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

ENGLISH.

- History.*
Bertrin (G.), *Louises: a History of its Apparitions and Cures*, 7/6. Translated by Mrs. P. Gibbs.
Biggs (Rev. C. R. Davey), *Russia and Reunion*, 2/6 net. A translation of Wilbois's 'L'Avenir de l'Eglise Russe'; contains also translations of Russian official documents on reunion and English orders.
Copleston (Bishop), *Buddhism, Primitive and Present*, in Magadha and in Ceylon, 10/6 net. New Edition.
Drychfeddyllan Detholedig, 3/ net. Selected thoughts from the pulpit utterances of the Rev. W. Jones of Aberystwyth.
Dykes (J. Oswald), *The Christian Minister and his Duties*, 6/ net.
Egerton (H.), *Liberal Theology and the Ground of Faith*, 3/6 net. Essays towards a conservative restatement of apologetics.
Frere (E.), *Skeleton Parallel of the Gospels*, 6d. With marked maps of the narrative for students.
Hobhouse (Rev. W.), *A Short Sketch of the First Four Lambeth Conferences, 1867-97*, 6d.
Holland (Canon Scott), *The Optimism of Butler's 'Analogy'*, 2/ net. The Romanes Lecture delivered in the Sheldonian Theatre, Oxford, last Saturday.
Kempson (F. Claude), *The Church in Modern England*, 2/6 net. A study of the place in Christendom, and the distinctive mission to the world, of the Anglican Communion.
Kittell (Prof.), *Babylonian and Oriental Excavations and Early Bible History*, 6d. Translated by E. M. Clure, and edited by Dean Wace. New Edition.
Oxenden (Bishop), *The Pathway of Safety; or, Counsel to the Awakened*, 6d. net; cloth, 1/ net. New Edition.
Rutherford (W. G.), *St. Paul's Epistles to the Thessalonians and to the Corinthians*, 3/6 net. Rutherford's last work: a new translation, with a Prefatory Note by Spenser Wilkinson concerning his friend the author.

Traherne (T.), *Centuries of Meditations*. Now first printed from the author's manuscript. Edited by Bertram Dobell.

Trench (G. H.), *The Crucifixion and Resurrection of Christ by the Light of Tradition*, 3/6 net. An attempt to give a consecutive account of these events as recorded in the canonical Gospels.

Trevor (J.), *My Quest for God*, 5/ net. New Edition.

Latin.

Mackenzie (K. J. Muir), *The Public Trustee Act, 1906*, 3/6 net. With rules, fees, and official forms.

Stimson (F. J.), *The Law of the Federal and State Constitutions of the United States*, 15/ net.

Takahashi (S.), *International Law applied to the Russo-Japanese War*, 32/ net.

Fine Art and Archaeology.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts Bulletin, June.
Coloured Designs for Wall and Ceiling Decorations, 4/ net.
Dixon (H. Claiborne), *The Abbeys of Great Britain*, 6/ net. With 23 illustrations.

Frappé (F. Roy), *The Castles and Keeps of Scotland*, 7/6 net. Illustrated.

Gardens Old and New, Vol. III., 42/ net. Deals with famous country houses and their gardens. Edited by H. Aray Tipping, with illustrations from photographs by Charles Latham.

Gasquet (Abbot) and Bishop (E.), *The Bosworth Psalter*, 15/ net.

Tyrol, painted by E. Harrison Compton, described by W. A. Baillie-Grohman, 6/ net.

Poetry and Drama.

Andersen (J. C.), *The Lamp of Psyche*, 2/6.
Besmont and Fletcher, *The Knight of the Burning Pestle*. Edited, with Introduction, notes, and glossary, by Herbert S. Murch in Yale Studies in English.

Compton-Rickett (L. A.), *Philomela, a Lyrical Drama in Five Acts, and Poems*, 3/6 net.

Freya, and other Poems, by E. G. N., 2/6 net.

Fullerton (M. E.), *Moods and Melodies*, 1/ net. Sonnets and lyrics.

Jack (A. A.), *Mathilde*, 3/6 net. A play.

Madock (A.), *The Knocking at the Door, and other Poems*, 1/ net.

Partial Law (circa 1615-30), 5/ net. A tragedy-comedy by an unknown author, now first printed from the original manuscript, edited by Bertram Dobell.

Sackville (Lady Margaret), *Hildivis the Queen*, 3/6 net. A play in four acts.

Thomas (M.), *A Painter's Pastime*, 3/6 net. Some of these poems are reprinted from anthologies and magazines.

Music.

Merry Widow, written by Victor Leon and Leo Stein; Lyrics by Adrian Ross; Music by Franz Lehar, 5/ net. Souvenir of the first anniversary performance.

Richardson (M. S. C.), *Musical Imaginings*, 4/6 net.

Bibliography.

Bibliography of the Writings of Alfred, Lord Tennyson, Vol. I. Privately printed. An admirably thorough record, with many facsimiles of rarities of great interest, including some of the proof-sheets once in the Rowfant Library.

Couper (W. J.), *Edinburgh Periodical Press: Vol. I., Introduction and Bibliography, 1642-1711*, 5/ net. A bibliographical account of the newspapers, journals, and magazines issued in Edinburgh from the earliest times to 1800.

Croydon, *Nineteenth Annual Report of the Libraries Committee, 1907-8*.

Stirling's and Glasgow Public Library Report for the 117th Year.

Political Economy.

Davenport (H. J.), *Value of Distribution*, 15/ net.

Hall (Bolton), *A Little Land and a Living*, 1 dol. A practical and interesting account of small farming and gardening in the United States, with an introduction by William Borsodi.

Johnson (A. G.), *Leisure for Workmen and National Wealth*, 3/6 net.

Stanton (R.), *An Essay on the Distribution of Livelihood*, 6/ net. This essay puts forward new principles of production and distribution.

History and Biography.

Dictionary of National Biography: Vol. IV., Chamber-Craige, 15/ net.

Fea (A.), *Secret Chambers and Hiding-Places*, 7/6 net. Historic, romantic, and legendary stories and traditions about hiding-places, &c., with 80 illustrations. Third and Revised Edition. See *Athen.*, August 10th, 1901, p. 131.

Green (A. S.), *The Making of Ireland and its Undoing, 1200-1600*, 10/ net. The object of these studies is to put together some records of the civilization of Ireland before the destruction of the Tudor wars.

Greg (W. W.), *Henslow's Diary: Part II., The Commentary*, 10/6 net.

Hall (H. R. Wilton), *Records of the Old Archdeaconry of St. Alban's*, 2/6. A calendar of papers, 1575-1637, issued by the St. Alban's and Hertfordshire Architectural and Archaeological Society.

Hearnshaw (Prof. F. J. C.), *Legal Jurisdiction in England, especially as illustrated by the Records of the Court of the Southampton*. One of the Southampton Record Society's publications.

Lenotre (G.), *The Daughter of Louis XVI., Marie-Thérèse-Charlotte de France, Duchesse d'Angoulême*, 10/6 net. Translated by J. Lewis May, with numerous illustrations.

Milton (John), *Portraits, Prints, and Writings*. Issued in connexion with the Milton Tercentenary at Cambridge, 1908.

Monroes in France, 1/. A history of a branch of the family settled in France. In French and English.

Montgomery (H. B.), *The Empire of the East*, 7/6 net. The result of the author's own investigations into the history of Japan, including chapters on religion, trade, education, politics, and art, with 19 illustrations.

Story (A. T.), *American Shrines in England*, 6/ net. Deals with the Washingtons, Franklins, Penns, the founders of

Harvard and Yale, &c., and has 4 coloured and 18 other illustrations.
 Terry (C. S.), An Index to the Papers relating to Scotland, 3/ net. Deals with the described or calendared in the Historical MSS. Commission's Reports.
 Walpole (Sir Spencer), Essays, Political and Biographical, 10/ net. Edited by Francis Holland, with a Memoir and photographic frontispiece.
 Wilcox (W. T.), The Historical Records of the Fifth (Royal Irish) Lancers, 42/ net. Illustrated.

Geography and Travel.

Enock (C. R.), Peru, 10/6 net. Deals with its former and present civilization, history, existing conditions, topography, natural resources, commerce, and general development. With Introduction by Martin Hume, also map and 72 illustrations.
 'Financial News', Holiday Number.
 Fletcher (J. S.), The Enchanting North, 2/6 net. With 18 coloured and numerous other illustrations.
 Guide Instantané de Londres, illustré, 2/6 net.
 Hendry (A.), York Factory to the Blackfoot Country. The journey described was taken in 1754-5. Reprinted from the Transactions of the Royal Society of Canada.
 Hutton (Rev. W. H.), By Thames and Cotswold, 5/ net. Sketches of the country, with over 100 illustrations. A Revised Edition, with new matter. See p. 759.
 Johnston (Keith), A Physical, Historical, Political, and Descriptive Geography, 12/. With maps and illustrations. In the London Geographical Series. New Edition.
 Maps of Old London, 5/. Edited by G. E. Mitton.
 Philips Canal Map of England and Wales, 15/.
 Rutter (F.), The Path to Paris, 10/6 net. A record of a riverside promenade, with 68 illustrations by Hanslip Fletcher.
 Warner (A.), Seeing England with Uncle John, 6/. A chatty account of a tour including several famous places, with illustrations by Frederic R. Gruger.

Education.

Branford (B.), A Study of Mathematical Education, including the Teaching of Arithmetic, 4/6. It is hoped that this book may be of service to teachers, students, and bursars in pupil-teachers' classes and training colleges.
 Compayré (G.), Montaigne and Education of the Judgment, 2/6 net. In Perspectives of Education.
 Knight (F. A.), History of Sidcot School, 6/ net. A hundred years of West-Country Quaker education, 1808-1908, with illustrations and plans by E. T. Compton and others.

Philology.

Migeod (F. W. H.), The Mende Language, 7/6 net.

School-Books.

Book of Poetry, Part I. (A.D. 61-1485), 9d. Verses illustrative of English history. Edited by G. Dowse, in English Literature for Secondary Schools.
 Crook (C. W.), Shakespeare's Hamlet, 2/ net. With Introduction, notes, glossary, examination questions, and index to notes.
 Dann (E. W.), Historical Geography on a Regional Basis: Vol. I, The British Isles, 2/6. Contains six maps. In Dent's Series of Mathematical and Scientific Textbooks for Schools.
 Lamb (C.), 3d. Essays selected by A. T. Quiller-Couch.
 Luce (E.), Helps to Latin Translation at Sight, 6/ net.
 McMurtry (C. A.), Special Method in Arithmetic, 3/ net. Explains the purpose, best course of study, and handling of arithmetic.
 Quinet (E.), France et Allemagne, 3/6 net. Edited by C. Cestre.
 Scott (Sir W.), The Bride of Lammermoor, 2/. With Introduction and notes by J. Harold Boardman. School Edition.

Science.

Bruce (Col. D.), The Extinction of Malta Fever, 3d. net. One of the Research Defence Society's publications.
 Coleman (F.), Extraction of Teeth, 3/ net. Illustrated.
 Deakin (R.), Key to New Geometry Papers, 3/6 net.
 Evidence of Lord Justice Fletcher Moulton before the Royal Commission on Vivisection, Wednesday, 24 July, 1907, 1/ net. Another of the Research Defence Society's publications.
 Gray (A.), Lord Kelvin, 2/6 net. An account of his scientific life and work, with 8 illustrations. In English Men of Science.
 Journal of the Marine Biological Association, May, 5/.
 Macpherson (H.), Through the Depths of Space, 2/ net. A primer of astronomy, with 8 illustrations.
 Proceedings of the Society for Psychical Research, June, 5/ net.
 Rainbow (W. J.), Mosquitoes, their Habits and Distribution, 1/6. With 20 illustrations.
 Royal Society of London, Catalogue of Scientific Papers, 1800-1900: Subject Index, Vol. I. Pure Mathematics, 21/ net.
 Tibbles (W.), Theory of Ions: A Consideration of its Place in Biology and Therapeutics, 2/6 net.
 Williams (W. E.), Natural History of Cancer, with Special Reference to its Causation and Prevention.

Fiction.

Brown (V.), The Last Shore, 6/. A love-story with many dramatic vicissitudes.
 Buckingham and Chandos (Duchess of), Penvala of the Black Watch, 3/6 net. A Scottish love-story.
 Burgess (G.), The Heart Line, 6/. A transatlantic tale dealing with palmistry and clairvoyance, with 12 illustrations by Lester Ralph.
 Cena (Giovanni), The Forewarners, 6/. Professes to be the autobiography of a Turin compositor. Translated by Olivia A. Rossetti, with a Preface by Mrs. Humphry Ward.
 Colvill (H. H.), Lady Julia's Emerald, 6/. The story of the development of an artistic temperament.
 France (Anatole), The Red Lily, 6/. The first volume of an English rendering of the author's works. Translated by Winifred Stephens.
 Freeman (M. E. Wilkins), The Shoulders of Atlas, 6/.
 Griffin (E. A.), The Tavistocks, 6/. A study of the temperaments of two sisters, whose husbands' professions have taken them abroad for some years, leaving them "grass widows" in gay surroundings.

Gunter (A. C.), The Shadow of a Vendetta, 6/. The further adventures of 'Mr. Barnes of New York'.
 Levenson (A.), Love's Shadow, 6/. Frontispiece by G. C. Wilsham.

Lewis (Cecil), The Ava Mining Syndicate, 6/.
 Malet (Lucas), The Wages of Sin, 7d. net. A New Edition in Nelson's Library. For former notice see *Athen.*, Jan. 31, 1891, p. 149.

Masefield (J.), Captain Margaret, 6/. The adventures of a latter-day Elizabethan sea-captain.

Newnes' Shilling Novels: Barrie's When a Man's Single; Hall Gaine's Capt'n Davy's Honey-moon; Crockett's The Cherry Ribband; Garvie's Marcia Drayton; Rider Haggard's Allan Quatermain; Anthony Hope's Phroso; Parker's The Trail of the Sword; Pemberton's Beatrice of Venice; Oxenham's John of Gersau; Maxwell's The Countess of Maybury; Stanley Weyman's The New Rector, 1/ net each.

Osbourn (Lloyd), The Adventurer, 6/.
 St. Aubyn (F.), The Secret of the Retreat, 6/.
 Sorenson (E. S.), Quinton's Rouseabout, and other Stories, 3/6. Eighteen short sketches of Australian life, reprinted from various magazines.

Juvenile Books.

Willard (Rachel), Veiled Hearts, 2/6. A romance of modern Egypt.

General Literature.

Creighton (L.), Four Talks to Mothers, 6d. Deals with infantile mortality, the Christmas message, &c.
 Gall (H. H.), Tactical Questions and Answers on Cavalry Training, 1907, 2/6 net.
 Harrison (E. B.), The Freedom of Women, 6d. net. An argument against the proposed extension of the suffrage to women.
 Hime (M. C.), Luck, 1/. An essay on its unimportance as an auxiliary to success in life.
 Kernahan (Coulson), An Author in the Territories, 2/6. Experiences humorous and otherwise, with a Foreword by Lord Roberts.
 Low's Handbook to the Charities of London, 1908, 1/.
 O'Dell (S. E.), Ideas and Ideals, 6/. A series of lectures on various subjects.
 Underwood (H. G.), The Call of Korea: Political, Social, Religious, 2/6 net.

Pamphlets.

Aglionby (Rev. F. K.), Private Judgment: its Scope and Limits, 2d.
 Cranbrook (Rev. J.), Religious Education of Children, 2d. One of the Rationalist Press Association's publications.
 Fausset (Rev. W. Yorke), Christian Science and Spiritual Healing, 2d.
 Proposed Chair of Scottish History and Literature. Newspaper extracts chronologically arranged.
 Sex Symphony, or some Missing Political Instruments, by J. R., 3d. net.
 Who's Who at the Pan-Anglican Congress, 2d. Contains numerous portraits and other illustrations.

FOREIGN.

Theology.

Müller (D. H.), Biblische Studien: Part V. Die Bergpredigt im Lichte der Strophentheorie, 3m 60.

Fine Art and Archaeology.

Filippini (Laura), La Scultura nel Trecento in Roma, 3l. 50. Part of the Biblioteca d'Arte. Has a Preface by Prof. Adolfo Venturi, and 44 illustrations.
 Hauvette (H.), Ghirlandajo, 3fr. 50. In Les Maîtres de l'Art. Has 24 illustrations.
 Meyrac (A.), Légende Dorée des Ardennes, 4fr.
 Neillon (E. M.), Les Clouet, Peintres officiels des Rois de France, 15fr.: Les Frères Demoustier, Peintres de la Reine Catherine de Médicis, 10fr.
 Schmidt (K.), Die Semiten als Träger der ältesten Kultur Europas, 3m. 50.

Poetry and Drama.

Jahrbuch der Deutschen Shakespeare-Gesellschaft, Vol. XLIV., 10m. Edited by Alois Brandl and Max Förster.
 Malagodi (O.), Un Libro di Versi, 4l.

Philosophy.

Herbertz (R.), Bewusstsein u. Unbewusstes, 3m. 20.
 Messer (A.), Empfindung u. Denken, 3m. 80.
 Meumann (E.), Intelligenz u. Wille, 3m. 80.

Political Economy.

Bloch (C.), L'Assistance et l'État en France à la Veille de la Révolution, 1784-90, 10fr. One of a series of studies by the author on the condition of France immediately preceding the Revolution.

History and Biography.

Andreas (W.), Die venezianischen Beziehungen u. ihr Verhältnis zur Kultur der Renaissance, 3m. 50.
 Cheramy (P. A.), Mémoires inédites de Mlle. George, 3fr. 50.
 Marchesi (G. B.), Il "Pensiero": Studio su F. Amiel, 4l.
 Pais (E.), Ricerche storiche e geografiche sull'Italia antica, 10l. The volume, which forms part of the Biblioteca Roma, is fortified with many foot-notes.
 Vialles (P.), L'Archichancelier Cambacérès, 1753-1824, 5fr.

Geography and Travel.

Servières (G.), A travers l'Austrie Hongrie: Cités et Sites, 3fr. 50.

Philology.

Panzini (A.), Dizionario moderno: Supplemento al dizionario italiano, 7l. 50. Second Edition.

Science.

Rivista di Scienza, Vol. II. No. III., 20/ yearly.
 Simmel (G.), Soziologie: Untersuchungen über die Formen der Vergesellschaftung, 12m.

Fiction.

Lapaire (H.), L'Épervier, 3fr. 50.
 Pravioux (J.), Mon Mari, 3fr. 50.
 Valcarengli (U.), L'Eredità di Peppino, 1l. 50. Second Edition.
 Vaucadre (M.), Le Métier de Mme. Pip, 3fr. 50.
 Verrières (A.), Camille Frison, Ouvrière de la Couture, 3fr. 50. A story of Parisian workers of the present day, with a Preface by Lucien Descaves.

General Literature.

Henrionnet (C.), Le Service militaire d'un An et la Défense des Frontières par la Nation.
 Veullot (L.), Derniers Mélanges: Vol. II. 1874-5, 6fr.

* All Books received at the Office up to Wednesday Morning will be included in this List unless previously noted. Publishers are requested to state prices when sending Books.

Literary Gossip.

In the July number of *The Cornhill Magazine* Mr. H. W. Lucy begins a series of episodes from his literary career under the title of 'Sixty Years in the Wilderness: some Passages by the Way.' As 'The Book on the Table' Lady Robert Cecil chooses Col. Patterson's 'The Man-Eaters of Tsavo.' Mr. R. J. MacHugh writes on 'The Winning of Canada'; a sonnet 'At Christie's' by C. J. D. recalls a recent picture sale; and Mr. Marcus Dimsdale has a good subject in 'Hampden and Hampden's Country.' In 'Francis Thompson's Cricket Verses' Mr. E. V. Lucas reveals the poet in a new light. 'Napoleon's Return from St. Helena,' by Mrs. Katharine Wormeley, embodies the account of an eyewitness. Science and travel are represented by 'The Electric Theory of Matter,' by the late W. A. Shenstone, and 'In Iceland,' by Mr. Ian Malcolm.

THE July *Blackwood* has an article on 'The Temperament of the Ancient Egyptians,' by Mr. E. P. Weigall, Chief Inspector of the Department of Antiquities of Egypt. There are further papers 'On an Indian Canal' and 'Missing Regimental Honours.' 'Et in Arcadia Ego,' by Mr. P. R. Butler, describes Cashmere as it is to-day. Other contributions are 'Mrs. Battle's Opinions on Bridge,' by Mr. Algernon Cecil; 'Redvers Buller,' by "One of the Natal Army"; and 'Gaping Ghyll,' by Mr. Reginald Farrer.

MR. ALFRED COCHRANE, the author of 'Collected Verses,' &c., is publishing with Messrs. Smith & Elder immediately, under the title of 'The Sweeper of the Leaves, and other Poems,' a number of his contributions to *The Cornhill Magazine*, *The Times*, and other papers and periodicals.

MR. FISHER UNWIN has in preparation a work by Mr. William Harbutt Dawson, entitled 'The Evolution of Modern Germany.' The author's aim is to trace the economic and industrial transition through which Germany has been passing during the last thirty or forty years. He includes a record of German achievements in commerce, industry, and colonization; and such questions as the prospects of agriculture, the relations between Capital and Labour, Socialism, the cost of empire, and other problems of *Welt-politik* are treated in a non-controversial spirit.

To the forthcoming number of *The Dublin Review* Mr. Wilfrid Ward contributes an article on 'Three Notable Editors'—Delane, Hutton, and Knowles; and the Rev. Robert Hugh Benson discusses on 'Christian Science.' The *Dublin* will also contain a paper on

'Shelley,' written by the late Francis Thompson, and found among his papers after his death. It should not be missed by the admirers of either poet, and illustrates Thompson's perhaps generally unsuspected powers as a master of English prose.

DR. G. M. THEAL, the veteran historian of South Africa, has made a wholly unexpected visit to this country, and is now on the Continent for a short time. We understand that there is a prospect of his monumental editions of the Cape Colony and South-East African records being eventually completed by other hands. Another well-known Colonial historian, Mr. N. Darnell Davis, has now retired from the Colonial Service on pension, and will shortly be in England, where most of his holidays during the last twenty years have been spent.

MISS A. M. STODDART, whose biographies of Prof. Blackie and Miss Bishop are well known, is at work upon the 'Life and Letters of Hannah Elizabeth Pipe.' Miss Pipe was a pioneer in the reformed organization of private schools for girls. Miss Stoddart's volume will be published by Messrs. Blackwood early in the autumn.

THE nomination of a distinguished Colonial statesman and economist as the head of one of the principal schools of the University of London is only one of many recent evidences of increased activity in the direction of Colonial historical research. For this movement, however, the ability of Colonial teachers and archivists is chiefly responsible, since as yet little assistance has been received from existing academic endowments, and the funds formerly provided by the Colonial Governments have now been largely discontinued.

MR. BERNARD QUARITCH has in the press the second volume of 'A Catalogue of the Egyptian Antiquities in the Possession of Mr. F. G. Hilton Price,' with 37 plates, of which three are coloured.

SIR ISAAC PITMAN & SONS publish this week a new work by Mr. Hakluyt Egerton, called 'Liberal Theology and the Ground of Faith.' The book contains a criticism of modern doctrines of uniformity in nature and history, and, on the construction side, propounds a new theory of miracles. It also answers the question, 'What makes Christian faith reasonable?'

THE final article of Dr. Crozier's series, 'A Challenge to Socialism,' in *The Fortnightly Review*, will appear in the July number, and will be entitled 'A Dialogue with Marx.' Mr. Belfort Bax will reply to it.

THE COMMITTEE FOR ANTHROPOLOGY at Oxford is to be congratulated on having arranged for the Michaelmas term the following special course of lectures on 'Græco-Roman Culture in the Light of Anthropology': Dr. A. J. Evans on 'Early Forms of Writing in the Mediterranean Region'; Dr. Andrew Lang on Homer; Dr. Gilbert Murray on 'The Early Greek Epic'; Prof. J. L. Myres on Herodotus; Principal Jevons on

'Græco-Roman Magic'; and Mr. Warde Fowler on 'Roman Lustration.' It argues well for the future both of anthropology and classical archaeology that Oxford should be able to produce from amongst her sons distinguished scholars who are experts in both subjects at once, and can thus expound with authority the important interests and aims which the two disciplines possess in common.

AMONGST the articles in *Chambers's Journal* for July are 'A Faithful Servant of Mary Stuart, Adam Blackwood,' by the Hon. Mrs. Maxwell-Scott. Major-General W. Tweedie, C.S.I., gives reminiscences of the Scottish capital in 'Bits of Edinburgh Sixty Years Ago.' The Rev. E. J. Hardy writes about 'The New British Army Officer'; and there is a paper on 'Bird-Watching on the Flannan Islands,' by the lighthouse keeper.

DR. DAVID SANDLER of Constantinople has written a new volume of verse entitled 'The Bride of the Bosphorus,' a Turkish tale in one canto. It will be published by Mr. Elliot Stock immediately.

IN connexion with the well-deserved compliments paid by Oxford and Cambridge to Prof. von Wilamowitz-Moellendorf we may recall the interesting fact that the University of Dublin, which was aware of his merits long since, offered him an honorary degree some years ago. This he declined, on the ground that he had made an official declaration, when receiving his Doctorate from Berlin, "me nunquam ab alia Universitate hunc gradum accepturum," or words to that effect. We are glad to learn from recent events that this somewhat vexatious restriction no longer exists.

THE Sixty-Seventh Annual General Meeting of members of the London Library will be held in the Reading-Room next Wednesday afternoon, with Mr. A. J. Balfour in the chair. Lord Desborough, the Bishop of Hereford, Sir Rowland Blennerhassett, and others will speak.

THE second portion of the late Mr. E. J. Stanley's library, which Messrs. Sotheby will sell on Monday next and four following days, is chiefly remarkable on account of its bindings, of which some choice reproductions by Mr. W. Griggs appear in the illustrated issue of the catalogue. There are some especially fine ones of English workmanship—the contemporary covers of Gerard's 'Herball,' 1633, and Gleane's 'Collegium Ethicum,' 1668. Sir James Marriott's 'Poems,' 1756-7, are in what is described as "a peculiar specimen" of Cambridge binding. An excellent example of Scotch binding is seen in a Bible of 1772 which was presented by the publisher Kincaid to Dr. Nath. Spens.

A SMALL but valuable contribution to English medieval history is made by Madame Inna Lubimenko, a Russian lady, who has published, as a doctoral thesis in the University of Paris, a monograph on Jean de Bretagne (1266-1334) and the "honour of Richmond." This work, which was prepared under the

direction of M. Charles Bémont, is admirable in respect both of research and technique. We are also glad to learn that M. Déprez is continuing his important studies of the Chancery Warrants preserved in the Record Office.

MR. BRUCE J. HOME, Curator of the Edinburgh Municipal Museum, has drawn up a provisional list of old houses remaining in High Street and Canongate. He affirms that since 1860 two-thirds of the ancient buildings in the old town have been demolished.

LORD CURZON has accepted the invitation of the John Oliver Hobbes Memorial Committee to unveil the medallion of the late Mrs. Craigie in the General Library of University College, London, on Wednesday, July 1st. The medallion has been executed by Mr. Alfred Drury. One of the Treasurers of the fund will hand over to the Treasurer of the College a sum of money for the foundation of a John Oliver Hobbes Scholarship in Modern English Literature.

MR. W. F. D. SMITH, M.P., presided at the very successful festival of the Printers' Pension Corporation on Wednesday at the Hotel Cecil. The subscriptions announced amounted to 8,765*l.*, including 2,000*l.* from 'Printers' Pie,' 500*l.* from the chairman, and 272*l.* from Miss Braddon. This is the fourth pension that printers owe to Miss Braddon's generosity.

THE talented young author Donald Wedekind, whose death by his own hand at the age of thirty-seven, is announced from Vienna, belonged to a singularly gifted family, for he was the brother of Frank Wedekind, whose outspoken plays have often brought him into conflict with the censor, and of the Dresden opera singer Frau Erika Wedekind. He was most successful in the short story, but his long novel 'Ultra Montes,' written with a view of proving the advantages of Roman Catholicism, attracted much attention.

THE death at the age of sixty is announced from Milan of Prof. von Locella, the Italian consul at Dresden and author of a number of works on Italian literature, among them 'Dante in der deutschen Kunst,' and 'Das Friedensfest.' He was well known as a translator of Italian authors.

WE note the publication of the following Parliamentary Papers likely to be of interest to our readers: Memorandum on Old-Age Pensions Schemes of New Zealand and Germany (1*d.*); Text of Indian Press Act, VII. of 1908 (1*d.*); Regulations for Secondary Schools, Wales (2*d.*); Statement as to the Age at which Compulsory Education ceases in Certain Foreign Countries and British Colonies (2*d.*); Memorandum on Special Rating for School Purposes in Quebec and Ontario (1*d.*); Annual Statement of Trade of the United Kingdom, Vol. I., 1907 (5*s.* 7*d.*); Education, Scotland, Reports and Statistics relating to Continuation Classes and Central Institutions (8*d.*); and the Annual Report on the National Portrait Gallery (1*d.*).

SCIENCE

GARDEN LITERATURE.

Flower Grouping in English, Scotch, and Irish Gardens. By Margaret Waterfield. (Dent & Co.)—The author in 'Garden Colour,' published two years ago, achieved a considerable measure of success in portraying effects which had impressed her in various gardens. The present pictures are supplementary to the earlier series, the fifty-six sketches illustrating scenes in Scottish and Irish gardens as well as a limited number of gardens in the Southern counties of England. The colours are generally sufficiently true to nature, though occasionally the shades of red appear exaggerated. The drawings are decidedly of the impressionist type, and in many cases where the colour commends itself, one is left to imagine the form of the plants. A good instance is found in 'Japanese Maples in the Spring,' which may be fairly described as a daub of red that might serve for almost any red-coloured plant the author wished, it being impossible to discover any indication of the form of the leaves or plants. This kind of colour-drawing has its admirers, but it is difficult to appreciate garden pictures in which the habit and individuality of the plants are not clear.

The letterpress obviously follows the drawings, and it is varied and interesting. The author has availed herself of the services of a number of capable contributors; and herself writes on Scottish and Irish gardens, crocuses, tulips, wild gardening, and other subjects. Miss Emily Lawless reviews Irish gardens in a readable, if somewhat discursive manner; and Miss Graham Stirling Scottish gardens. Other contributions of note are Mr. Frank Galworthy's on roses; Mr. W. P. Wright's on rhododendrons and azaleas; Miss Curry's on daffodils; Mr. S. Arnott's on lilies; Mr. R. P. Brotherston's on annuals for Scotland; and Miss Rose G. Kingsley's on climbing plants. Miss Kingsley, however, makes a slip in stating that *Polygonum baldschuanicum* begins to flower in the autumn, for it flowers all through the summer and autumn, and may be recommended for cultivation in any garden having the least pretension to a pleasure-ground.

'Flower Grouping' is published at a guinea, and is got-up in a manner that suggests the drawing-room table. It is therefore regrettable that greater care has not been taken in proof-reading. The spelling of plant names is very faulty, and the use of capital letters is inconsistent. Some of the more glaring inaccuracies are the following: *Spiraea gigantea*, *Carpenenteria*, *Podophilum*, *Senecio tanghuiticus* (!), *Dracocephalum Ruyschiana*, *Escholtzia*, *Eccromocarpus scabra*, *Zephyrine Drouhein*, *Victoria regina* (regia). The spelling of varietal names is even worse than that of genera and species, and cannot but cause irritation to the reader. *Benthamia fragifera* is wrongly described as the strawberry tree, which is really *Arbutus unedo*. When on p. 27 the writer speaks of "Paul's Carmine Pillar and other early and late spring flowers," how is the inexperienced reader to know that the "Carmine Pillar" is a variety of rose?

The Garden Beautiful: Home Woods and Home Landscape. By W. Robinson. (John Murray.)—Mr. Robinson has earned a right to his position as a veteran authority on gardens, but he is in danger of assuming too pontifical an air. In essentials he is usually

right, and his large knowledge gives assurance that anything he writes will be full of information for those who love beautiful gardens. This book is designed to help the landscape gardener (a phrase the author justly prefers to landscape architect) to lay out home woods. The author is all for building up landscapes on natural lines, and he has a horror of the formal garden and the "bedding-out" which he has fought against all his life. But in his zeal we fancy he goes too far. Is it true, for example, that in the English country house coal should be a negligible factor? And is it fair to decry the growing of specimen trees? Mr. Robinson would have us plant in forests, and those who can afford the space and time to grow forests will find his suggestions admirable; but why are we to be denied the pleasure and use of isolated trees—cedars of Lebanon, oaks, firs, or beeches at our will? The present reviewer shares his distaste for the arbor vitæ and the araucaria; and deplores with him the neglect of the sycamore, which is usually regarded by gardeners as rubbish. The use of privet, too, is, perhaps, overdone. On the other hand, Mr. Robinson is too hard on the laurel, which serves a very useful purpose in places where other shrubs would not suffice. The beauty of rides in opening up a woodland is insisted on, and as rides have various uses, and utility marches with picturesqueness, they should be more generally made than they are. We do not notice that the value of the aspen is mentioned in the chapter dealing with the colour of trees.

Mr. Robinson's lore includes an admirable knowledge of many exotic shrubs and trees. He is particularly anxious to impress on us the duty of planting firs, among which the Corsican pine takes high rank. We do not, however, approve his theory that these plantations should be made very young; nor do we find that the growth is so rapid as he states. In Sussex he has apparently been more fortunate than arboriculturists in other parts of the country. His list of trees is of value.

The Summer Garden of Pleasure. By Mrs. Stephen Batson. Illustrated by Osmond Pittman. (Methuen & Co.)—At the first sight this volume appears to be a mere "picture" flower-book, so numerous and handsome are Mr. Pittman's coloured pages. But when one has settled down to reading, one discovers that the author also has an important part to play. Mrs. Batson writes mostly from the point of view of the "border" gardener. Now the border is one of the most vital parts of a garden, and every gardener is, or should be, at heart a "borderer." Hence any practical hints on the border are always welcome. One doubts if there is really anything left to say on the subject, yet one reads every fresh contribution with zest. Mrs. Batson is eminently practical, and she writes pleasantly. She deals professedly with the summer garden, and proffers no advice on spring bulbs. She is, however, concerned with what ensues, especially with what she neatly calls "the rout of August." Every gardener knows that season, when, the great *crescendo* passed, "Nature seems to have ceased to support him in his labour." Nature has exhausted herself in the largesse of June and July, and August finds her panting, and too often weakened further by droughts.

Mrs. Batson endeavours to combat this failing, and fights it with annuals. She would economize the border in May and June, and feed it in August. That is to say, she would prefer to be less crowded

then in order to leave space for annuals flowering in August.

The notes of her book are combination and arrangement of colours and succession, but particularly succession. Her chapters on border irises, border lilies, herbaceous peonies, and larkspurs are among the best; but her insistence is on annuals, and many gardeners may read her notes with profit. The book is a handsome volume, and should find a ready welcome.

The Peacock's Pleasance. By E. V. B. (John Lane.)—One of the earliest of writers upon gardening matters, E. V. B. remains among the best. Her latest book is a bundle of papers lightly and fancifully connected through the pretty, fantastic title. Her Prologue in explanation of this title is characteristic of her style and manner, and well prepares the reader for what follows. The peacock is merely a figure, a symbol standing decoratively at the head of her page, to light the way into the pleasance. E. V. B. writes of strange flowers and woods, of birds and weeds, of art and insects—being catholic and benignant in her taste. And everywhere she displays a charming poetic fancy, rising like an emanation from an intimate personal knowledge and love of Nature. The pages are scattered with iridescent fragments of old myths and legends, showing the author's often mystic leanings. Particularly rich in imagination is 'The Haunted Wood.' As a rule, books of this sort are divisible into two categories: either they are frankly informative books by experts who have no pretensions to rank as literary, or they consist of the amiable meanderings of the rapt amateur. E. V. B. with a few others holds a different position. She writes with feeling for writing as an art, and she certainly knows the craft of gardening.

The only exception we can take to this pretty volume is that the author has included two papers on 'Art Education' which seem to us out of place here. These sections, thoughtful and instructive as they are, have the air of having been thrown in as a make-weight. There are several fine photographs of white peacocks in pleasances, which maintain the pretty and elusive appearance of symbolism set up in the Prologue.

Roses: their History, Development, and Cultivation. By the Rev. Joseph H. Pemberton. (Longmans & Co.)—Numerous as are the books now to be obtained on roses and rose-growing, this handsome volume, well printed and capably illustrated, fully justifies its existence. The first part deals with the history and development of the rose, which receives from the enthusiastic author adequate and accurate treatment. The second part is devoted to cultivation; and there are good chapters on soil, manures, and pruning. Mr. Pemberton is inclined to go into detail, and rightly so. Many amateurs, we hope, will read with interest and advantage the methods and observations of an expert, and realize once more that unremitting attention to detail is as essential in successful rose-growing as in everything else.

The average gardener, professional or amateur, can grow average roses, and occasionally, as it were by chance, a really good bloom appears; but to reach a high standard knowledge and experience are more necessary than unlimited manure and a long purse. How many, for instance, think that they know something of rose-pruning (and possibly we are well aware of the general principles which should guide our knives), yet fail to understand that almost every variety requires a different

degree of severity—that the pruning which gives us a really good bloom from Horace Vernet will produce only a fine crop of leaves on White Maman Cochet? Books such as this supply the knowledge dearly won by others.

The Book of Garden Pests, by R. Hooper Pearson, which is fully illustrated, is a useful addition to Mr. John Lane's "Hand-books of Practical Gardening." There are many enthusiastic gardeners who find their efforts to produce flower blooms or fruit on their trees unavailing, yet do not know the cause of their failure, or how to treat the mischief when they find out the cause of it. Here they have set forth in clear language, devoid of unnecessary scientific terms, the evils to which garden and orchard are subject—and they are not few—and also how to deal with each pest as it occurs. It is a book which we recommend all gardeners, amateur or professional, to purchase, and keep for reference in the day of trouble.

CHEMICAL LITERATURE.

A Treatise on Chemistry. By H. E. Roscoe, F.R.S., and C. Schorlemmer, F.R.S.—Vol. II. *The Metals*. Fourth Edition. (Macmillan & Co.)—It is ten years since the last edition of this work appeared, and during that time a good deal has been learnt concerning the metals and their compounds. This edition has been completely revised by Sir H. Roscoe and Dr. A. Harden, who have received assistance from Prof. Miers in the chapter on crystallography; from Mr. C. O. Bannister concerning metallurgy and alloys; and from Mr. H. Baker, Dr. Colman, Dr. Marshall Watts, and Mr. Young in various departments. The book has increased in size by nearly 250 pages, making a total of over 1,400; but it may be safely said that none of them is superfluous. It is claimed that, with the new edition of Vol. I. on 'The Non-Metallic Elements,' published in 1905, this work forms the most recent and complete treatise on inorganic chemistry in the English language. This claim, we believe, after a thorough examination, to be fully justified.

The revision has been most carefully done, and the information brought well up to date. Due attention has been paid to the rarer elements, but without taking up too much space in the general scheme. Metallurgical processes involved in the reduction of the ores are well described. Little bits of the history of the subject add from time to time an increased interest to the work. References to original papers are very numerous, and add much to the value of the book.

The last chapter is on the radio-active elements—radium, actinium, thorium, and uranium. This presents in a concise, but lucid manner the progress of knowledge on the radio-activity of these metals from the discovery by Becquerel of the radio-activity of uranium down to the startling discoveries of Sir W. Ramsay of the behaviour of the radium "emanation," which, under slightly different conditions, appears to disintegrate into helium, or neon, or, in the presence of copper salts, argon, or, in the latter case to cause the "degradation" of some of the copper, with the production of lithium.

The authors admit, that the discovery that the atoms of certain elements undergo continuous spontaneous disintegration, with formation of substances of lower atomic weight, necessitates a profound modification of the conception of the chemical atom:—

"The atom must now be regarded as an aggregate of simpler forms of matter, possessing enormous

potential energy. This aggregate may, under conditions which we are not yet able to control, break down into simpler forms, a large amount of energy being evolved in the change. Hence the idea of the unalterability of the atom postulated by Dalton must be modified, and the atom must be regarded as a complex, but of a higher order than the chemical compounds formed by the union of atoms with each other. These discoveries, however, whilst opening out new views as to the constitution of matter, are in no degree inconsistent with the well-established facts of chemical combination, or with the application to them of Dalton's atomic theory."

We have no hesitation in saying that the first two volumes of the new edition of 'Roscoe and Schorlemmer' should find a place, not only in every library for the use of students of chemistry, but also in every public library to which the technical worker in arts and manufactures resorts for accurate and clear information.

Thermochemistry. By Julius Thomsen. Translated by Katharine A. Burke, B.Sc. (Longmans & Co.)—The last volume of Thomsen's 'Thermochemische Untersuchungen' was published in 1886; this work recorded, in four volumes, the labours of the Director of the Chemical Laboratory of Copenhagen in the field of thermochemistry for over thirty years, but specially between 1865 and 1885. After a lapse of many years the author determined to render his results more accessible by publishing them in a smaller book, without devoting much space to experimental details. The Danish edition, which was about one-fifth the size of the original 'Untersuchungen,' was published in 1905. The present volume is a translation of this Danish edition, and, like Thomsen's original works, contains records of his experiments and determinations, with his own deductions.

Whether Miss Burke is justified in changing some of the words of Thomsen into the language of the theory of ionization is a matter of opinion—probably she is right; but there can be no difference of opinion as to the value of her labour in translating the original into English, and so making it readily available to a much larger number of students. Thomsen's results, obtained from many thousands of determinations, are here immediately accessible. They must serve as a groundwork on which, some day, will be built the hypothesis which shall help to explain the transferences of energy which accompany chemical reactions.

The Chemistry of the Diazo-Compounds. By John C. Cain, D.Sc. (Arnold.)—This little treatise is appropriately dedicated to the memory of J. Peter Griess on the fiftieth anniversary of the discovery of the diazo-compounds. About one-half of the book is devoted to descriptions of the preparation of the various diazo-compounds and their reactions; and the remaining half to considering the various theories of their constitution. No one is more competent than the author (who himself has added much to our knowledge) to describe these compounds and discuss their constitution. This he appears to have done with great ability and fairness; and in an appendix he sets forth his own theory, given to the Chemical Society last year, in which he ascribes a quinonoid configuration to the diazo-compounds, and adduces reasons in support of this view.

'THE EVOLUTION OF FORCES.'

DR. GUSTAVE LE BON writes, with reference to the review of 'The Evolution of Forces' in our issue of the 6th inst., to protest against the epithet "autodidacte"

there applied to him. He states that he passed a great part of his youth in laboratories, and that the researches then published by him on the alkaloids other than nicotine contained in tobacco have become classic. The following are our reviewer's remarks on this letter:—

It is only with regard to physics that I applied the term "autodidacte" to Dr. Le Bon. The chemical researches he speaks of were published, if I remember rightly, in 1864, and I gather from 'The Evolution of Forces' (p. 279) that his studies in physics did not begin until 1894. One does not go to school again after a lapse of thirty years, and as he mentions no teacher, I think it would be a fair inference that Dr. Le Bon was his own tutor in physics, even if it were not evident in almost every page of his works.

Is *αὐτοδιδάκτος*, however, necessarily a term of reproach? It is true that the Greeks of the age of Theophrastus thought so, coupling it with the epithet *ὀφθαλμῆς*, which, *qua* physics, Dr. Le Bon probably also deserves. But they had by that time become a nation of pedants, and their science, instead of being progressive, had reached the "Chinese" stage, in which all learning consists in the critical study of a few ancient authors. Yet the late learner and self-teacher should not be unhesitatingly condemned, for he must needs approach his subject with a taste for it and a desire for knowledge not always to be found in ardent youth; while at the same time he may chance to have acquired the independent judgment and experience of the world that should enable him to distinguish the essential from the accidental, and the true from the false. I have no doubt that it was the possession of these qualities in a greater or less degree that emboldened Dr. Le Bon to make his wide-sweeping generalizations in physics, from which most Senior Wranglers would have shrunk.

However this may be, he has made three discoveries, the ownership of which will not, I think, be challenged by the impartial. These are:—

1. The luminous radiations emitted by sulphate of quinine.
2. The invisible phosphorescence which he calls "lumière noire."
3. The universality of the dissociation of matter, and its corollary, the existence of intra-atomic energy.

These are discoveries of which any one, self-taught or not, may be pardonably vain. The pity of it is that Dr. Le Bon lacked the training, the inclination, or, perhaps, the time to put them forward in a form which would have commanded instant and general acceptance. Had he done so, we should probably be further forward in physics than we are now.

YOUR REVIEWER.

SOCIETIES.

ASTRONOMICAL.—June 8.—Mr. H. F. Newall, President, in the chair.—Prof. H. H. Turner read a paper on an example of Prof. Karl Pearson's calculation of correlation in the case of the periodic inequalities of long-period variable stars. As the use of the method is not generally known, a simple example of the calculation was worked out in full: it was followed by an examination of eight stars in detail for which special information was available.—Mr. F. K. McClean read a report on an expedition to Flint Island for the observation of the total eclipse of the sun of January 3rd last. The expedition was undertaken by the author, who chartered a steamer at Auckland, where he was joined by a small party from Australia and New Zealand. The difficulties of landing in the surf were overcome, and all preparations made, in spite of almost continuous rains. It rained heavily on the morning of the eclipse, but the sun became clear just as totality began, and successful photographs of the

corona and prominences were secured, copies of which were shown on the screen. The author recommended that observations of the eclipse of 1910 should be made in Tasmania; and Mr. Crommelin said that Halley's comet would come to perihelion about the same time as the eclipse, and that observers would have a better view of the comet than could be obtained in the northern hemisphere.—Observations of the sixth, seventh, and eighth satellites of Jupiter, from photographs taken at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, were communicated by the Astronomer Royal.—Mr. Crommelin read a paper by Mr. Cowell and himself on the orbit of the Eighth Satellite of Jupiter. The question whether the motion is direct or retrograde was not finally settled, but retrograde motion was more probable. The orbit now given had an inclination to the equator of 31° and a period of about two years. For a definitive orbit it would be necessary to wait till the next opposition of the planet.—Mr. H. G. Tomkins read a paper on the lunar bright rays. He brought forward reasons for considering these as due to salt efflorescence such as was known in India and other countries. He considered there was evidence of a radial distribution of terrestrial saline districts, as shown by the maps which he exhibited. Specimens of saline deposits were also shown to the meeting.

GEOLOGICAL.—June 3.—Prof. W. J. Sollas, President, in the chair.—Mr. E. Dickinson and Mr. B. F. N. Macrorie were elected Fellows.—The President announced that the Council had passed the following resolutions:—

"The Council of the Geological Society desires to express the profound regret with which it has heard of the death of Sir John Evans, K.C.B., F.R.S. Sir John Evans served the Society for many years in the Council, occupied the Presidential Chair from 1874 to 1876, being the Senior President living, and subsequently discharged the duties of Foreign Secretary for twelve years. Geological science has gained much from the researches of Sir John Evans, and the place which he has occupied in the Society and the Council will be hard to fill."

"The Council also desires to express its regret at the loss of Prof. Albert de Lapparent, who had been a Foreign Correspondent and Member of the Society since 1887, and who, as recently as last year, attended the celebration of the Society's Centenary and contributed no little to the proceedings on that occasion."

A communication 'On the Fossiliferous Rocks of the Southern Half of the Tortworth Inlier,' by Mr. F. R. Cowper Reed and Prof. S. H. Reynolds, was read.

LINNEAN.—June 4.—Dr. D. H. Scott, President, in the chair.—The President announced that he had appointed the following to be Vice-Presidents during the current session: Prof. W. A. Herdman, Mr. Horace W. Monckton, Lieut.-Col. Prain, and Dr. A. Smith Woodward.—Miss E. L. de Fraine and Mr. J. H. Priestley were admitted Fellows.—Mr. E. M. Cutting, Mr. L. C. Deverell, Mr. J. M. F. Drummond, Mr. C. A. Ealand, Mr. C. H. Treadgold, and Miss G. Wigglesworth were elected Fellows.—Mr. C. E. Salmon exhibited a series of original coloured drawings, and lithographs from them, from Descourtill's 'Ornithologie brésilienne.'—Mr. F. Enoch exhibited a series of lantern slides illustrative of the life-history of wood-boring wasps, showing their method of capturing their prey, and storing it in their excavated burrows.—Prof. A. Dendy briefly explained his 'Note on the Spicules of *Chirodota geminifera*, Dendy and Hindle,' as a correction to the paper recently published in the Society's *Journal*, Zoology, xxx. (1907) pp. 95-124.—Mr. F. N. Williams introduced his paper on the Caryophyllaceae of Tibet, stating that his collection was made during the recent military expedition to Lhasa, and that it raised the known species to 43 from the 11 reported in the Society's *Journal*, Botany, xxxv. (1902) pp. 169-70. Dr. Stapf spoke on the interesting character of the author's work.—A paper by Mr. O. A. Sayce 'On *Koonunga cursor*: A Remarkable New Type of Malacostracous Crustacea,' was communicated by Dr. W. T. Calman. The President, the Rev. T. R. R. Stebbing, and Prof. Dendy discussed the paper.

Prof. Dendy formally laid before the meeting two papers relating to the collections made in the Indian Ocean by Mr. Stanley Gardiner in H.M.S. Sealark, namely, 'The Polychaeta of the Indian Ocean,' by Mr. F. A. Potts (communicated by Mr. Stanley Gardiner), and 'The Stylasterina,' from the same, elaborated by Dr. S. J. Hickson and Miss Helen M. England (communicated also by Mr. Gardiner).—The last paper was by Mr. W. N. Cheesman, entitled 'A Contribution to the Mycology of South Africa,' and contained a supplement by Mr. T. Gibbs. The introduction was read by Dr. Stapf, in the absence of both authors.

PHILOLOGICAL.—June 5.—Mr. H. A. Nesbitt, Treasurer, in the chair.—Dr. H. Oelsner read a paper on 'Our Knowledge of Anglo-Norman at the Present Day.' The main object of the paper (which was illustrated by phonological examples) was to show that the works of many writers, such as Wace, which are generally regarded as Anglo-Norman, are really not Anglo-Norman at all. Birth, environment, culture, locality, chronology, and other points have to be carefully considered, before the work of any given author can be definitely accepted as Anglo-Norman. It is the chief fault of Menger's otherwise useful book that he was too apt to overlook these essentials. Paul Meyer, Suchier, Stimling, Visling, and others have worked, and are working, in the right direction; but till we possess a large number of texts edited as carefully as Stimling's 'Boeve de Hautmont' we cannot hope to make any real progress in our knowledge of Anglo-Norman. The Chairman, Dr. Furnivall, and others took part in the discussion that followed.

MATHEMATICAL.—June 11.—Prof. W. Burnside, President, in the chair.—Mr. F. M. Saxeby was elected a Member.—The President announced that the Council had awarded the De Morgan Medal for 1908 to Dr. J. W. L. Glaisher for his researches in pure mathematics.—The following papers were communicated: 'Relations between the Divisors of the First n Natural Numbers,' by Dr. J. W. L. Glaisher, 'Electrical Resonance,' by Prof. H. M. Macdonald, 'A Form of the Eliminant of Two Binary Quantities,' by Mr. A. L. Dixon, and 'Perpetuant Syzygies of the n th Kind,' by Mr. H. Piaggio.

FARADAY.—June 9.—Dr. F. Mollwo Perkin, Treasurer, in the chair.—Dr. Albert Frank read a paper 'On the Utilization of Atmospheric Nitrogen in the Production of Calcium Cyanamide, and its Use in Agriculture and Chemistry.'

MEETINGS NEXT WEEK.

Tues. Faraday, 7.45.—Annual Meeting. Papers on 'Recent Developments of the Kjellin and Rochling-Rodenhauser Electric Induction Furnaces,' Mr. J. Harden; 'New Applications of Electro-metallurgical Alloys,' M. Adolphe Joue.
— Anthropological Institute, 8.15.—'The Kurdish Tribes of the Ottoman Empire,' Mr. Mark Sykes.
Wed. British Numismatic, 8.—'The Short-Cross and Long-Cross Coinages, Henry II. to Henry III.,' Mr. L. A. Lawrence.
Thurs. Royal, 4.30.—Society of Antiquaries, 5.30.
Fri. Physical, 3.30.—Demonstrations at the National Physical Laboratory, Bushy House.

FINE ARTS

The Greater Abbeys of England. By Abbot Gasquet. (Chatto & Windus.)

It is not unfair to assume that Mr. Goble's illustrations in colour are the foundation of this book, and it is therefore only fitting that they should be first noticed. These pictures—upwards of sixty in number—are for the most part full of charm and supply accurate ideas of the condition of a large number of the ruined and dismantled abbeys of England. They differ considerably in attractiveness and merit; some that deal almost exclusively with the actual fabrics are in every way pleasing. Among the best of these may be mentioned 'Sherborne Abbey from the South-East'; 'The Door of the Abbey Church, Beaulieu'; 'Battle Abbey Gateway'; 'The Norman Tower of St. Alban's Cathedral'; and the suggested reconstruction of Evesham Abbey. We think it rather a pity that great houses of no special beauty which have been erected on memorable monastic sites should have been selected for illustration, such as the modern fabric of Woburn. Mr. Goble is not so successful in giving distant views which involve considerable landscape effects; that of Furness Abbey has a singularly flat look, and can scarcely fail to disappoint those who are acquainted with its beautiful site and surroundings.

Occasionally the foregrounds are somewhat distracting; for instance, in the picture of Waltham Abbey, where our attention is chiefly centred on the struggles of a herdsman with two recalcitrant cows, rather than on the fabric which is portrayed in the background. On the whole, however, the numerous illustrations are well worthy of the subject, and one or two interiors are most skilfully depicted. Pre-eminent amongst these is 'The South Ambulatory of Westminster Abbey.'

Mr. Goble and his publishers are to be congratulated on having secured the services of Abbot Gasquet to supply the letterpress. His difficulty must have been chiefly caused by the abundance of material, but he has managed to write in a bright and interesting fashion on each of the thirty-one greater abbeys herein described. His selection of information for this series of short essays shows a thorough mastery of the subject, and in several cases details are supplied which have seldom, if ever, found their way into print. There is no attempt at fine writing, but the whole is good reading. Here, for instance, is a passage, selected almost at haphazard, from the description of the picturesque remains of the Hampshire Abbey of Netley:—

"On the low ground bordering Southampton Water, and almost hidden in a luxuriant growth of trees, are the ruins of Netley Abbey. The place is not far from, is, indeed, almost a suburb now of, the ever-growing port of Southampton. The ships that are perpetually passing down the water on their way to every part of the world, or are returning up it bearing the peoples and products of lands unheard of and undreamt of when Netley was at its prime, pass and repass this silent and ivy-grown memorial of a life strange perhaps now, but which was very real indeed some centuries ago, when the great busy port of to-day was yet a small and unimportant harbour."

As Dr. Gasquet is himself an eminent Benedictine, it is refreshing to find how thoroughly, both in this book and in the numerous others that he has written, he exhibits the true spirit of an historian. It is obvious that he takes pains to put on record only well-established facts, and to do so with as little colouring as possible. After making due allowance for a certain amount of bias inseparable from his life and surroundings, all fellow-students of the exciting period of Henry VIII.'s reign will agree that Dr. Gasquet is a most capable and trustworthy historian of the Dissolution. The short introductory chapter to this volume deals in general terms with the causes that brought about the destruction of the monastic houses, great and small. All these roofless, weather-beaten ruins, scattered over the face of England, suggest to the writer the question:—

"Why this wanton destruction? What wave of anger or madness wrought the havoc? Why have these beautiful sanctuaries, which the piety and generosity of generations of Englishmen raised to the honour and glory of God, been wrecked and cast down into the dust?"

A common answer to the riddle of these ruins has been that this destruction of religious houses in the time of Henry VIII. was due to popular and righteous indignation at the vicious lives of the inmates. Dr. Gasquet proceeds to show the falsity of such an answer in the light of modern investigation. The policy of spoliation was due to the ingenuity of Henry VIII.'s capable and unscrupulous minister, Cromwell. To make such a scheme possible, it was necessary to blacken the character of those whom he wished to rob. Cromwell soon found men ready enough to make extraordinarily rapid visits, and to produce the *comperta* of 1535-6, of an utterly reckless nature, which Dr. Jessopp has described as

"the horrible inventions of the miserable men who wrote them down upon their papers, well knowing that, as in no case could the charges be supported, so on the other hand in no case could they be met, nor were the accused ever intended to be put upon their trial."

The real nature of these odious *comperta* should be generally recognized, and Dr. Gasquet's work to that end is valuable. We wish, however, that he had found space to be a little more definite in his arguments as to the baselessness of the charges of Cromwell's agents. Striking testimony to the character of the English monasteries on the eve of their suppression is to be found in the reports of the "Mixed Commissions" of 1536, the contents of which are extant at the Public Record Office for eleven counties, and the city of Bristol. The first six of these records have been edited by Dr. Gairdner in official volumes dealing with 'Letters and Papers of the Reign of Henry VIII.'; but the last six have hitherto been only privately printed. This second commission was entrusted to a body of six visitors, three official and three non-official; the latter were leading discreet men of the particular county which was visited, but the whole six were selected by the King. They had to make full and detailed reports as to the temporal estate of the house visited, to receive information on oath from the inmates and others, and to inquire as to the moral character and number of the inmates, and how many were anxious to abandon the religious life. The characters given of the inmates by these commissioners, as Dr. Gairdner writes, "are almost uniformly good"; in several cases they are of a distinctly eulogistic character. Out of 166 religious enumerated in three different counties, only 22 persons are reported as desiring to serve as secular clergy, and only two are returned as suspected of incontinence.

Italian Gardens. By George S. Elgood. (Longmans & Co.)—From the pictorial point of view this is unquestionably the best of the numerous books recently published on Italian gardens, but to the student and lover of the gardens themselves it is not wholly satisfying. In the Preface the author explains that he has been painting these gardens since 1881, and that at one time, encouraged by the interest aroused

in his pictures exhibited at the Fine-Arts Society, he began to collect materials for an extensive work on the subject. This intention has apparently been abandoned; but we feel sure that had it been carried out, the result would have been of great value, while as it is the volume before us derives its interest almost entirely from the illustrations. This is the more to be regretted as the author displays ample knowledge and a discriminating taste when writing of garden design and architecture, and is restricted by the composition of the book, which consists of reproductions in colour of some fifty of his paintings, with a fairly full description in the letterpress. Now these drawings were of course made for their own sake, and not specially to illustrate this volume, and they are moreover nearly always concerned with some particular feature. Had the author made fifty drawings with the special view of illustrating the gardens here described, he would no doubt have been able to convey a more adequate impression of their general aspect; but even so no thorough comprehension would have been possible without the inclusion of plans and sections to scale. We are told that it was found impossible to include such drawings; but the result is that to those who have not an intimate acquaintance with the subjects, or cannot supply this essential information from other sources, much of the letterpress must be meaningless.

It is perhaps ungrateful to find fault with the volume for what it does not contain when there is so much that any one may well be glad to possess. Mr. Elgood's work is so well known and widely appreciated, and has been so often dealt with in these pages, that it is hardly necessary to refer to it again. His strength lies in detail, whether it be a blaze of colour, as in the group of crimson azaleas, or some beautiful spot with an architectural feature as a centre; but the garden in its broader and serene aspects is hardly represented here. It is not surprising to find frequent drawings of fountains, for they are of extraordinary wealth and variety; but in Italy, as elsewhere, clipped trees and hedges are the formal garden's most valuable feature, and among the most beautiful plates in the volume are those—all too few—in which they appear. We should place first 'La Vasca dell' Isolotto' in the Boboli Gardens; while perhaps equally good are those of the Parterre and Great Staircase at the Villa Garzoni, also the two of the Villa Colonna, particularly that showing the oval platform half-way down the cascade, with the ring of marble statues relieved against the sombre background of evergreen oak. No Sicilian gardens are included, but there is one from the environs of Nice.

The Art and Craft of Garden Making. By Thomas H. Mawson. Third Edition, Revised and Enlarged. (B. T. Batsford.)—There is reason to think that the long conflict between the advocates of the formal and landscape garden is being decided largely in favour of the former, and this, too, where the work is carried out by a garden designer, and not by an architect. The author of the present volume seems anxious not to appear as definitely committed to the formal style, but in the main in what he writes, and still more in his work as here shown (virtually the whole of the illustrations are of his own work), he appears as an adherent of the principles advocated by the architectural school. Formalism can no doubt be carried to excess, as was done towards the end of the seventeenth century; and in a large garden,

still more in a park, there is room for both the formal and informal, though hardly, perhaps, for the more ambitious methods of the "landscapist." The creation of lakes, mounds and hollows, and clumps of trees in such a way as to endeavour to make them appear natural is hardly ever satisfactory, and it is better that all such alterations should bear frankly the impress of man's intervention.

While, as has been said, the author in the main works in the formal manner, it is to be regretted that he does not consistently do so. An example of this may be seen in the first design illustrated, which contains, in addition to many excellent features, a manufactured "natural" lake. No photograph is included of this; but we are confident that the effect would not be in any way comparable to the beautiful canals at Kearsney Court or Thornton Manor illustrated later in the volume. To judge, however, from his pleasure in the last-named, it may be suspected that he is himself now conscious of their superiority, and will not willingly revert to the earlier manner.

In spite of several such weaknesses in the book, we are glad to see that the many valuable qualities of the work have been appreciated, and that a third edition has become necessary. Nor is this surprising, as we know of no other work treating successfully both the general design and laying-out of the garden as a whole, with detailed consideration of the various parts, and well-arranged horticultural information. The volume is handsome, and the subject amply dealt with from almost every point of view, while it is freely illustrated with photographs and excellent drawings. The demand for a new edition has enabled the author to add further to the value of the work, which is now increased in size. Several of the gardens described have since the first issue grown up sufficiently to convey a fair idea of their ultimate effect, and the photographs of these are among the most interesting. There are also included three examples of the author's more recent work, forming welcome additions, besides views of others apparently inserted at the last moment, as they are not referred to in the text or included in the Index. The work illustrated is generally of high quality, notably so in many of the cases in which water is introduced; while equally good are many of the wall gardens. In discussing the question of clipped trees and hedges the author leans strongly to the use of the simplest forms—advice with which we agree, while we hold that the most elaborate and even fantastic have on occasion their legitimate place, and add an interest not otherwise to be obtained, though it is well to remember that the result of years of work and patience may be ruined by a short period of neglect.

Among the most interesting chapters is that entitled 'Planting for Landscape Effect,' which contains much sound advice and some useful information, with a good deal which we cannot endorse. We would say, Plant for shelter, for a wind-screen, for the sake of the timber, for the increased rainfall—for any and every reason except for "landscape effect." However, we are glad that the author advises the massing of the same species of trees, and the use of those which are or may now be considered as natives. They are at least as beautiful in themselves, and they harmonize better with the surrounding landscape; our wild flowers grow more readily beneath them, and birds choose them as a place both for nesting and singing.

The latter part of the volume is devoted

to a description of various gardens designed by the author, and made additionally interesting by a statement of the reasons which governed the designs. These are for the most part fully shown on plans and sections, though further information would in a few cases have been useful. There are several misprints in the text; and the Index, as we have already said, is not complete.

Medallic Illustrations of the History of Great Britain and Ireland. Plates LXI.-LXX. (Trustees of the British Museum.)

—The seventh part of the 'Medallic Illustrations of the History of Great Britain and Ireland' issued by the British Museum includes ten large plates with about twelve medals on each, covering the period from the latter part of the reign of Charles II. (1682) down to the opening of the reign of William and Mary. The excellent reproductions in this portfolio show with what frequency medals occur, for these seven years, illustrative of almost every historical incident in the nation's development. The Rye House Plot of 1683 is commemorated by a silver medal of a remarkable character. A hydra represents the committee of six associated for redress of grievances, namely, Monmouth, Lord William Russell, Hampden, Algernon Sidney, the Earl of Essex, and Lord Howard; whilst a seventh head of the beast, dominating the rest, is a horned devil. In the foreground is a nude figure of Hercules reposing on a lion's skin, doubtless intended to represent Charles II. On the reverse Charles is depicted in a very different fashion, for there he appears as a diminutive shepherd seated on a rock, watching his flock on the plain below; in the foreground, hanging on a gibbet, are two small wolves, intended for Sidney and Russell.

The dies of the official coronation medals of James II., struck in gold, silver, and copper, which were distributed among the spectators on April 23rd, 1685, are in the British Museum. The legend on the reverse states that James, who had already distinguished himself as a military and naval commander, was now called upon to direct his attention to royal functions. A medal of Mary of Modena, his queen, was distributed at the same time. Another medal relates to the Scottish Parliament, which was opened on the coronation day. About this time there was struck a fine medal, by George Bower, to commemorate the accession and coronation of James and Mary.

The reverse likens the splendour of these sovereigns to that of the midday sun, which baffles the sight of the beholder. The curious Latin question which is presented, "Who is now the sea-eagle?" is taken from Pliny's 'Natural History,' where he relates that the sea-eagle, when its young is still unfledged, forces it to look at the rays of the sun, and, if it turns away its head, throws it out of the nest as base-born and degenerate. There are several varieties of gold and silver touch-pieces of the time of James II., which were hung about the neck of those who were touched by the king for the cure of scrofulous affections. The attendance at the "healings" of James so largely increased, owing to his being a sovereign of the unreformed faith, that silver was used for most of these pieces, in consequence of the great cost of the hitherto invariably used gold. The ceremony was performed once a week, except in summer. It is not improbable that the silver pieces were used by James when in exile. James, Duke of Monmouth, when he landed in Dorset and proclaimed himself king, exercised the royal prerogative of touching for

the king's evil. There are various medals holding up Monmouth's claims to derision.

Some interesting gold and silver medals of 1687 refer to the recovery by Capt. Phipps, under the auspices of the Duke of Albemarle, of a Spanish treasure ship, sunk off Hispaniola in the West Indies. Upwards of 300,000*l.* in silver was raised, so that the Duke, who received 90,000*l.* as his share, could fairly exclaim, as on the medal, "All things are derived from the water."

The religious and political turmoils of 1688 produced a large number of medals at a time when almost every event of importance was commemorated in metal. The birth of Prince James was signalized by various loyal medals, whilst those who affected to believe that the infant was not of royal birth could obtain grossly satirical medals from Holland. The imprisonment of the seven bishops, the invitation to William and Mary of Orange, William's embarkation, and the flight and abdication of James II., gave rise to other series. The emblematic treatment of some of these requires no little explanation. Of one, descriptive of the mingled state of religious feeling in England in 1688, and executed in Holland, probably by Jan Smeltzing, the writer of the letterpress gives the following account (we by no means pledge ourselves to its accuracy):—

"The obverse of this medal represents the religious toleration of Britain; the mitre of the Church of England, the chalice, wafer, and rosary of Rome, and the Dove of the Nonconformists, having the free Bible as their common centre, placed upon one base, and elucidated by the letter of Casper Fagel.....The reverse symbolizes James, desirous of trampling upon liberty of conscience, devouring his coronation oath, and removing the Test and Penal Laws, which sealed the safety of the country, and were founded upon a firm and eternal basis."

It would, in our opinion, be better, in the description and elucidation of these medals, if the writer of the letterpress abstained from interpolating his own opinions, particularly as his name is not given as a guarantee of authority.

SCULPTURE AT THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

SCULPTURE is this year more lavishly shown at Burlington House than it has been on recent occasions, but one is not on that account tempted to review it in greater detail. On the contrary, completer representation brings home to us the essential similarity of the greater part of British sculpture, which is honest and well-meaning, but not highly significant.

There is small likelihood in the present circumstances of our attaching undue importance to any of the numerous nude figures of the type which, along with the inevitable busts, form the staple of the sculpture of the year. There are too many of them, all modelled, more or less carefully, in a purely naturalistic fashion, and most of them representing young men or young women with their chests thrown out and one arm raised—an attitude calculated to attract attention, if no one else adopted the same expedient. Two or three of these figures, though literal in handling, are inspired by a dramatic intention which sets them a little apart. Mr. Harold Parker's *Ariadne* (1820), purchased for the Chantrey Collection, must be mentioned first for its thoroughness and sincerity. Mr. Derwent Wood's *Psyche* (1976) shows less research, but has also a touch of real

observation in the choice of pose. Mr. Bertram Mackennal's *Diana* (1974)—also acquired by the Chantrey trustees—is more accomplished than either, but on more familiar lines. All these are examples at once of the merits and limitations of the training of the "life class" by which these artists have been formed. Faith in the value of this system of educating sculptors has been almost abandoned in France as a result of M. Rodin's brilliant demonstrations of its insufficiency as a guide to the interpretation of living form; and while we do not regret that English sculpture has apparently largely escaped his somewhat disintegrating influence, so that careful work like that of Mr. Parker and Mr. Mackennal is still esteemed among us, we cannot shake off the force of the demonstration. There has ensued a stricken field, and we cannot see these conscientious studies as they might have appeared before the advent of M. Rodin. Thus in the 'Diana,' where the torso doubles up, we feel a slight timidity in the treatment of the crossing curves of form folding into form. The contrast between these and the drawn-out planes on the other side of the torso is minimized in order not to shock us by too great a departure from more usual views of the figure, rather than intensified into an ultimate mathematical statement of the essential elements of that particular action. We feel how M. Rodin would have subtly exaggerated the activity of the chest muscles, the ripple of movement along leg and hamstring which accompanies the turning out of the heel, subduing less essential forms that these might have the salience suggestive of movement. Similarly he would not (as does Mr. Wood) have allowed minor details to weaken the dramatic contrast between the two sides of the figure which is the motive of 'Psyche.' Her left side stands free (but for a slightly affected action of the hand which is one of the details aforesaid), her right drooping, and betraying as surely as does the turn of the head the presence of Cupid.

Mr. Parker's statue also suffers from a like tampering with his first plastic conception. It is an admirable encyclopædia of items of general information about the human figure, but these are hardly presented strictly in proportion as they have relation to the despair of Ariadne. She is shown kneeling with her outstretched arms on something in front of her, and the equilibrium on the small base of the knees is too exact, and therefore too conscious, to express the self-abandonment of grief. The weight neither leans forwards on the hands nor drags backwards from them. The latter, we imagine, was the sculptor's first intention, and rightly so, as though, having flung herself forwards on her hands, she were then sinking backwards to settle later in a swoon upon the ground. The slightest shifting of the centre of gravity would state the theme. To develop it forcibly demands more pointed comparisons of form if we are to feel vividly the passive, anchoring weight of the hands, the slight strain on the dragged arms relaxed by the lateral shift at the waist, so as to give but the smallest of delaying pulls to the almost balanced, but slowly sinking haunches. Mr. Parker has clearly the technical knowledge necessary for rendering these facts at their proper emotional value, but he has not done so. His work impresses us by its capacity rather than its expressiveness, yet, as we have tried to make clear, the moment shown is within the fraction of a second the supremely right and expressive one. We can only suppose that his training

has never taught him that it was the business of the modeller to subordinate irrelevant to vital details.

The same deficiency which makes Mr. Parker's work a little dull and conscientious makes Mr. Wood's rather pretty and flippant, occupied with little flirts and twirls of line: while in Mr. Mackennal's 'Diana' the cold immobility of the figure has a curious effect in our reading of the expression of the face. Its aloofness expresses not the character of the goddess, but her detachment from what she is supposed to be doing, her boredom at having to keep a pose to oblige the artist. The most valuable part of M. Rodin's influence lies in the fact that he has made increasingly difficult the kind of devotion to form which leads to such errors as these, and M. Maurice Favre in his *Regrets* (1791) and M. Camille Pelletan (1825) shows that he has assimilated something of this side of the great sculptor's talent, even if another and more dangerous side is also shown in the latter work. We refer to the wilful rottenness of surface by which M. Rodin and a whole train of imitators enhance the obvious lifelikeness of their statues by an actual identity of tone-values, offering some equivalent even for the texture and colour of nature. Mr. Howard Thomas's marble bust of a lady (1971) is here to remind us that literal reproduction of facts, even when it is informed by a most beautiful sympathy for the character of the sitter, may, without some such equivalent, result in a work monstrously unsatisfactory as a whole.

Should some future archaeologist, acquainted only with the general movement of European sculpture, dig up some day the work of the English sculptors whom we have just been considering, he will probably date the work of Mr. Thomas twenty-five, and that of the other three, seven or eight, years back. Mr. Thomas's is the naive literalism which, to a certain number of thoroughgoing realists, seemed once the only alternative from the degenerate distortion of a sculptural tradition which was left over from the eighteenth century. There is the more tactful literalism of a later day, when the simple confidence that the patient study of nature's forms could not mislead had somewhat evaporated; but they remain as yet unperturbed by the example of M. Rodin's vehement seizure of the spirit which is more than the form—untouched also by the semi-pictorial handling which he certainly did not invent, but sanctioned by the prestige of his adoption.

Distinctly of to-day, if not a herald of to-morrow, is the art of Mr. Hodge, the strongest exponent among us of that true sculptural tradition which aims at work achieving perfect internal economy—self-sufficient, so akin to the vitality of Nature as to be lifted above any question of mere resemblance to any of her aspects, and to disdain pretence at it. Of this quality, which belongs to the classic period of Greek as well as medieval art, Mr. Hodge has so definite a share that we may pardon his facility in borrowing somewhat from the details of the former. Yet herein lurks a danger, and he is one of the few who may safely be recommended to study earnestly the richness and variety of work of the French sculptor whose name is inclined to recur with rather tiresome frequency. So may Mr. Hodge be a leader in a movement corrective of that sculptor's direction, and not merely reactionary from it.

That Mr. Hodge or some similar artist will head such a movement we feel convinced. The activity of the building trade

in its more grandiose manifestations was in any case bound to lead the ambition of artists back from the mere allusiveness of sensational exhibition modelling to the concrete achievements of sculpture, and it is of some importance that we should have an intelligent advance, not a thoughtless swing of the pendulum. As one who may conceivably be in this way the man of the moment, Mr. Hodge excites an interest beyond his merits. His chariot group, *A Daughter of Neptune* (1801), is, however, a fine work, wonderfully compact, finished, and capable. We feel strongly in the horses' heads, as in most of this artist's examples, the undue predominance of the incisive "trait" over the bounding planes of the mass; but this is only a natural excess in one almost alone in a healthy reaction, exulting in the making of something which is defiantly a thing of chiselled stone, yet alive. More serious is the repetition (monotonous, were it not so spontaneous) of the same flamboyant note. It is because of this that we venture to call his attention to the variety and fecundity of M. Rodin. With all that can be said against him, there is none of his contemporaries and immediate predecessors who is not, by comparison, the sculptor of only two or three works—often of but one. He has re-established for sculpture a wide domain, and we have no wish to narrow it.

The temptation to set before our readers what we conceive to be an interesting moment in artistic development must not prevent us from noting certain other interesting examples—as a good bust by Mr. Henry Pool (1940), Mr. Swan's little *Bacchus* (1959), and the silver and enamel tazza by Mr. Alexander Fisher (1942). Mr. Swan's statuette is charming in a strictly personal fashion—the ultimate fragile flower, not the robust stem and branches from which a later efflorescence may be expected from other hands. In Mr. Fisher we see somewhat of that ambition for clear concrete accomplishment which we named as the future ambition of the sculptor; but coming to him later in life than to Mr. Hodge, it is complicated by past ambitions of a more sensuous order never wholly satisfied. He is thus a less effective leader among sculptors than that strenuous young artist, but may find his part later as a moderator. At present he balances gracefully and cleverly, but not with complete confidence, between severe and sensuous impulses. In the rather charming work now on view he inclines in the latter direction; but as it depends on the effect of light through a large bowl of *plique à jour* enamel, it is unfair to judge of it, placed as it is too low, and in such a position that hardly any light can filter through.

SALES.

MESSES. CHRISTIE sold on the 12th and 15th inst. the following. Pictures: T. S. Cooper, A Group of Cattle by a stream, 152l. E. Nicol, The Reason Why, 183l. J. W. Godward, Dolce Far Niente, 168l. W. Dendy Sadler, The Right of Way, 141l. B. W. Leader, The River of Severn, 105l. R. Ansdell, The Strayed Lamb, 102l. W. P. Frith, Sterne and the French Innkeeper's Daughter, 110l. Drawings: J. Weissenbruch, A Mill on the Amstel, 50l. Birket Foster, Summer-Time, 54l.; Angera, 63l.; Antwerp, 67l. A. Neuhuys, The Spinning-Wheel, 152l.

Fine-Art Gossip.

THREE new pictures have just been hung on screens in Room XXI, at the National Gallery. 'Peace came down Upon the Earth' (No. 2219), by Thomas Stothard, has been

presented by the Misses Sharp: the picture was painted for Samuel Rogers as a companion to Rubens's 'Horrors of War,' which was purchased for the national collection at the Rogers Sale in 1856. The 'View in Sussex,' by Patrick Nasmyth, which was bequeathed by Mr. H. C. Brunning, has been renamed 'The Pond' (No. 2208). 'Wreckage from the Fruiter' (No. 2252), by J. C. Hook, R.A., has been presented by the painter's two sons.

ONE of the highest prices ever paid for an engraving in France was obtained at the recent sale of the collection of Mlle. Hélène Chauvin, when the portrait of Édouard Dagoty, the inventor of coloured engravings, designed and engraved by Lasinio, realized 76,000fr.

WE are glad to notice that M. Henry Martin, the *Administrateur* of the Arsenal Library, Paris, has received official and substantial reward for his excellent book 'Les Miniaturistes Français' (reviewed in *The Athenæum*, March 30th, 1907): he has been awarded a portion (3,000fr.) of the Prix Berger, in the gift of the Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres. A similar portion is awarded to M. Paul Lacombe for his 'Livres d'Heures conservés dans les Bibliothèques de Paris.' M. Lacombe, we may add, is an assistant in the Print Department of the Bibliothèque Nationale, and has edited the recently published sixth volume of the great 'Catalogue de la Collection des Portraits Français et Étrangers' which was begun by M. Georges Duplessis twelve years ago.

THE death is announced of Jef Lambeaux, the most distinguished Belgian sculptor, after Constantin Meunier, of modern times. Lambeaux was born at Antwerp in 1852, and studied for some years in Paris, frequently exhibiting at the Salon, his first work having the title of 'La Guerre.' This was followed by 'La Charmeuse de Serpents,' 'Le Mendiante,' and 'Le pauvre Aveugle'; whilst 'Les Passions humaines' of the 1900 Exhibition was regarded by many as his masterpiece, and is now to be seen in the Parc du Cinquantenaire at Brussels. The refusal of his 'Faune mordue' at the Liège Exhibition aroused a storm of protest. He had to face considerable opposition in Belgium, but eventually won among his countrymen the reputation he had long gained in Paris.

M. ARMAND DAYOT, the director of *L'Art et les Artistes*, is organizing for next year an exhibition of the "Cent plus beaux Portraits de Femmes" by French and English artists. He has received promises of active assistance from the directors of several English galleries and from collectors.

EXHIBITIONS.

SAT. (JUNE 20).—Etchings by Dürer, Rembrandt, Whistler, and Living Artists, Rembrandt Gallery.
— Fifty Pictures done in Photography by Walter Benington, Photographic Society, 66, Russell Square, W.C.
— London the Beautiful, Picture by Louis Weirter, R.B.A., Old Hanover Gallery.
— Pictures of the Early French, Dutch, and Italian Schools, Dowdeswell Galleries.
— Remaining Works of the late A. W. Weedon, R.I., Fine-Art Society.
— Venice, Algeria, and Paris Nooks in 1873-7, Sketches by Sophia Beale, Private View, Ryder Gallery.
TUES. Portraits by François Flameng, Private View, Messrs. Agnew's Gallery.

MUSIC

THE WEEK.

COVENT GARDEN.—*Il Barbiere*.

ROSSINI'S 'Il Barbiere di Siviglia' is seldom heard; in fact, it is only given when a great singer is at hand to impersonate Rosina. It is in its way a clever and amusing opera, but interest centres

in the music-lesson scene, just as in the mad scene in 'Lucia.' At the performance on Monday Madame Tétrazini was in very good voice, and her fine singing of the 'Carnival of Venice' and 'Proch' variations was a brilliant success. Signor Bonci as Conte d'Almaviva was really excellent both as singer and actor; while Signor Sammarco as Figaro, and M. Gilbert as Bartolo, added their share to the evening's enjoyment. A word of praise is due to the conductor, Signor Panizza.

QUEEN'S HALL.—*Mr. Beecham's Concert.*
Dr. Saint-Saëns's Concert.

MR. THOMAS BEECHAM at his concert last Saturday afternoon gave a second performance of Mr. Frederick Delius's 'Appalachia,' variations on an old slave song for orchestra and chorus. We cannot say that a second hearing of this work revealed anything new. The music is clever, and at times impressive; as a whole, however, it does not satisfy. The opening is poetical, but after that the character of the slave song on which the variations are based is not enhanced by the modern style in which it is treated. But if the work is disappointing, the skill of the composer is nevertheless evident. Complaint has often been made of novelties receiving only one hearing, and Mr. Beecham deserves praise for repeating 'Appalachia' so soon. A 'Fantasy' for orchestra by Mr. H. Balfour Gardiner proved interesting, and it had at any rate one good quality, viz., the best came last. The weak side of the piece seemed to us the subject-matter, which lacked character, so that the good workmanship did not produce its proper effect. Mr. J. Holbrooke's setting for chorus and orchestra of Keats's sonnet "Byron! how sweetly sad thy melody!" was written when the composer was in a quiet, restrained frame of mind. There is nothing *outré* in it; on the other hand, there is no sign of genuine inspiration. The excellent singing of the members of the Birmingham City Choral Society deserves note.

On Monday afternoon Dr. Camille Saint-Saëns gave a concert, the programme of which was entirely devoted to his works, including the 'Suite Algérienne,' which contains some delightful music and delicate scoring, and the Fifth Pianoforte Concerto, originally produced at Paris, twelve years ago, at the concert given to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the composer's first public appearance. The solo part was rendered by Dr. Saint-Saëns skillfully, as in former days, and with remarkable vigour. He was received with enthusiasm. Madame Julia Culp sang in her best style "Printemps qui commence" from 'Samson et Dalila,' and other songs. Mr. H. J. Wood was the conductor.

The Art of Singing. By Sir Charles Santley. (Macmillan & Co.)—The author refers in the introductory chapter to a "theoretical and practical experience of upwards of sixty years," and all the advice which he gives to young people desirous of taking up his

profession is most valuable, because it comes from an artist who himself worked hard in his younger days, determining to make the best of the gifts with which he was endowed; and this for the sake of art, not merely as a means of making a fortune. "I like money as much as any man," he frankly admits, but adds that he likes to earn it honourably: also that though some may earn their wealth by the sweat of their brow, they "earn it with dishonour to themselves and their Creator."

The whole of the little volume will be eagerly read by teachers of singing, and especially by those who are at the outset of their career as students. Of the latter, many no doubt will be disappointed, for our author reveals no royal road to fame or fortune: real success can only be achieved by hard work and patience. Sir Charles himself speaks of the "toil, worry, and disappointment of a singer's life as I know it." There is one chapter with a very practical title. It runs thus: 'On the Choice of a Master.' Among other sage remarks, Sir Charles says: "A teacher of singing must be, or must have been, a good singer." The difficulty, however, is to know whether this or that teacher is, or has been, a good singer; for the public generally cannot judge of such matters. Some one recently remarked to Sir Charles that nowadays every person who found it difficult to make a living turned his or her attention to "teaching singing" or "selling coals." And, unfortunately, the worst teachers, by high-sounding talk and bold advertisement, most easily gull the public.

Musical Gossip.

M. JOSKA SZIGETI introduced to the London musical public, at the Æolian Hall last Saturday afternoon, Jeno Hubay's Violin Concerto in E major. The three movements are well knit and concise, and are admirably planned to display the skill of the soloist. Marked "Allegro con fuoco," the first is of somewhat rhapsodical character. The Larghetto reveals a broad and expressive theme, effectively treated; and in the Finale the music is gay and lighthearted. M. Szigeti played the work with animation and good taste.

MADAME SOPHIE MENTER gave the first of two recitals at Steinway Hall on Tuesday afternoon. Her rendering of Beethoven's Sonata, Op. 109, was refined and poetical. She also played Chopin's Étude in C minor (Op. 25, No. 12) and his Nocturne in D flat; but in neither was she heard at her best. In the former she seemed fatigued, yet it is music which, to be effective, must be interpreted with all vigour; in the latter there was a lack of warmth. All great pianists are uncertain: they may play one piece to perfection, and the next without inspiration. It is only ordinary players who keep up to a certain level—neither very low nor very high.

MR. PERCY GRAINGER gave a successful farewell concert at the Æolian Hall on Tuesday, previous to his departure for Australia. We were glad to see on the programme two characteristic sonatas by Domenico Scarlatti recently published for the first time in the Longo edition. Pianists would find in that new edition many others of equal or even greater interest.

NEXT Friday evening will take place the performance of Gluck's 'Iphigenia in Tauris' by students of the Guildhall School of Music. The Music Committee deserves all praise for reviving so serious a work. Although generally regarded as Gluck's masterpiece, it has not, we believe, been heard in London since the days of Madame Tietjens.

PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

- SUN. National Sunday League Concert, 7, Queen's Hall.
MON. SAT. Royal Opera, Covent Garden.
MON. Mlle. Jeanne Blumard's Recital, 8, Steinway Hall.
— Johann Tomiska's Violin Recital, 3, Æolian Hall.
— Madame Julia Culp and Mr. Paul Reimer's Vocal Recital, 3.15, Bechstein Hall.
— Madame Lily West's Concert, 8, Æolian Hall.
— Miss G. Peppercorn and M. Oumiroff's Recital, 3.15, Bechstein Hall.
TUES. Madame Kirkby Lunn's Song Recital, 3, Bechstein Hall.
— Mr. Ernest Newlands-Smith's Violin Recital, 3, Æolian Hall.
— Paderewski's Recital, 3, Queen's Hall.
— Mr. Charles Normand's Vocal Recital, 3.15, Bechstein Hall.
— Arthur Friedlander's Choral and Orchestral Concert, 8.30, Queen's Hall.
WED. Reinhold von Warlich's Song Recital, 3.30, Æolian Hall.
— Miss Marguerite Tilleard's Pianoforte Recital, 3, Æolian Hall.
— Mr. Carlo Erici's Vocal Recital, 3.15, Bechstein Hall.
— Miss Kate Cherry's Concert, 8, Steinway Hall.
— Mr. Van Hoo's Vocal Recital, 3.15, Bechstein Hall.
THURS. Ernest Sharpe's Vocal Recital, 3, Æolian Hall.
— Mr. George Meader's Vocal Recital, 3.15, Bechstein Hall.
— Miss G. Parry's Concert, 8, Steinway Hall.
— Heilmann's Vocal Recital, 3.30, Æolian Hall.
FRI. Mr. Theo Crozier's Violin Recital, 3, Bechstein Hall.
— Mr. Reginald Somerville's Vocal Recital, 3, Æolian Hall.
— Guildhall School of Music, 'Iphigenia in Tauris,' 8.
— Madame Svardsström's Vocal Recital, 8.30, Æolian Hall.
— Madame Kutschera's Vocal Recital, 8.45, Bechstein Hall.
SAT. Clara Butt and Kennerley Rumbold's Concert, 2.45, Albert Hall.
— Misses Clare Addison and Mary Craven's Song Recital, 3.15, Æolian Hall.
— Pachmann's Recital, 3.15, Queen's Hall.
— Leo Loevy's Violin Recital, 3, Bechstein Hall.

DRAMA

THE WEEK.

HIS MAJESTY'S.—*L'Affaire des Poisons: a Drama in Five Acts.* By Victorien Sardou.

M. SARDOU's latest drama, written round an epidemic of poisoning which occurred at the Court of Louis XIV. and occasioned the fall of Madame de Montespan, leaves us admiring, but cold. What the veteran French dramatist does not know about stage craft might not seem worth knowing, had not Ibsen taught us a more natural technique; and it is impossible to deny the amazing cleverness with which M. Sardou joins his various flats, and brings into some sort of connexion a vast group of characters. But, though he enlists our interest for them, it is merely the interest of an indifferent spectator; their troubles or triumphs never stir our emotions, for the simple reason that this master-craftsman, while he has a genius for framing a big stage structure and decking it out with proper trappings, cannot fill it with live people. Judged, moreover, merely as an artificial drama, this story of royal favourites and poisoners and spies has one cardinal defect—it lacks concentration. Ingeniously as M. Sardou has linked his various groups of persons, even he cannot prevent his mass of material from confusing the spectator, or his many threads from becoming entangled. There is, it is true, one central figure, the Abbé Griffard, ex-convict, humorist Republican before his time, who keeps as it were the play together. But even this arch-diplomatist, who unravels plots, exposes crime, defends innocence with reckless buoyancy and phlegm, is, as far as the plot goes, no more than the detective hero of sensational fiction. When he, made a supremely vital person by M. Coquelin's art, command of rhetoric, unflinching humour, and resourcefulness, is off the stage, the other elements of the story fall to pieces and distract us between their conflicting claims on our attention, for the great comedian's supporters have not his capacity for galvanizing lay figures into life.

Madame de Montespan's endeavours to win back her sovereign's favour by love-philtres and her frenzied denial of having plotted against the life of the Grand Monarch ought to be affecting, but they do not move us, despite the fine declamation of Mlle. Darchy. As for the young maid of honour whom the Abbé successfully defends from the charge of poisoning another Court lady, her affairs are so smothered by the weight of the other material that we are scarcely given time to extend her sympathy; while La Voisin, the sorceress, who makes a tool of La Montespan, becomes merely the female villain of melodrama. The one clear impression left on the spectator is the Abbé of M. Coquelin, or rather the genius of the actor, for the Abbé is transformed into Coquelin.

TERRY'S.—*The Three of Us: a Play in Four Acts.* By Rachel Crothers.

FOR a moment or two we catch a breath of real life in this play. It comes in a scene in which a miner, half-choked with excitement, explains in gasps to his sweetheart that he has unexpectedly struck ore. But that little episode only serves to reveal by contrast how deplorably the author has missed her opportunity. She might have given us a full-blooded drama of life in a Nevada mining camp, and shown human nature stripped of its veneer of civilization, and wrestling with Mother Earth for the possession of her secrets; she might have suggested how pioneer settlements of this sort are a world in little, and contain a vast variety of types of men, whose individualities and ruling qualities are forced into prominence by the harsh conditions under which they labour. Instead she has written a crudely sentimental play that turns on motives of quixotic self-sacrifice, and has for its heroine a girl who, to save her shifty brother from disgrace, allows her lover to think she has betrayed his confidence and compromised her honour.

The piece is compact of conventionality, despite the emotional strength of certain of its situations, and it would hardly be worth detailed notice did not the character of the heroine, a cheerful, plucky, self-reliant "child of nature," enable Miss Fannie Ward to exhibit a fresh side of her talent. Undisciplined actress though she is, she possesses personality, humour, and sincerity of feeling, and these help to conceal the artificiality of the piece.

GARRICK.—*A Pair of Spectacles.* Adapted by Sydney Grundy from the French of 'Les petits Oiseaux.'

OF all the impersonations of Sir John Hare, probably his Benjamin Goldfinch will go down to posterity as his most charming as well as popular achievement. His Beau Farintosh, his Eccles, his Lord Ptarmigan, his scapegrace father in 'Lady Bountiful,' his Duke of St. Olphert's, his Lord Quex, are all highly finished portraits exemplifying the instinct for minute detail in which he excels; but

there is a certain hardness about his methods in comedy, which only a considerable suavity in the character he is interpreting can entirely overcome. His Eccles is waspish rather than jovial; but from that delightful optimist Benjamin Goldfinch exudes a geniality which Sir John's art refines, while it is in its turn softened and sweetened. The passage of years has but mellowed this performance, and in the revival of 'A Pair of Spectacles' which fittingly is to close Sir John's farewell season his Benjamin Goldfinch has still, it is pleasant to see, its perfect foil in Mr. Charles Groves's curmudgeon Yorkshire brother. Time, too, has dealt gently with the play. Its technique is old-fashioned, and it abounds in soliloquies; it is little more than a gracious fairy-story. But Labiche could hardly deny that for once an adapter has improved upon the original.

Tudor Facsimile Texts: Nature; Hickscorner; Youth. Edited by John S. Farmer. (T. C. & E. C. Jack).—Mr. Farmer's useful series of "Tudor Facsimile Texts" has now reached Nos. 13-15, an excellent record since its inauguration last year. The volumes before us maintain the high standard of their predecessors, though we have still to complain of the very "dirty," almost black, background in the reproductions of the fragments in the Introduction to Medwall's 'Nature.' Mr. J. A. Herbert continues his helpful criticism of the photographer's work in each volume. 'Nature' (both parts and the duplicate leaves) is reproduced from the unique B.M. copy (c. 34, e. 54); 'Hickscorner' from Garrick's copy in the B.M. (C. 21, e. 24); and 'Youth' from the Copland text in the same collection (C. 34, e. 38). A comparison of the text of 'Hickscorner' with that printed by Hawkins in 1773 ('Origin of the English Drama,' i.) shows that, with due allowances for date and circumstance of editing, the latter text has great merits, and that the woodcuts of the dramatist's personae are in every respect highly creditable to the eighteenth-century engraver.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—G. T. R.—R. S.—C. J.—A. K.—G. R.—Received.

D. O.—We are not continuing this discussion. No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. We cannot undertake to reply to inquiries concerning the appearance of reviews of books. We do not undertake to give the value of books, china, pictures, &c.

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